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THE WEATHER — PARIS: Thursday, Variable. Temp. 6-12(43-54). Friday, Fair and cooler. LONDON: Thursday, Variable. Temp. 5-12(41-54). Friday, Cloudy. CHANNEL: Slight. ROME: Thursday, Cloudy. Temp. 12-19(54-66). NEW YORK: Thursday, Showers. Temp. 13-20(55-68).

ADDITIONAL WEATHER—COMICS PAGE

INTERNATIONAL
Herald Tribune

Published with The New York Times and The Washington Post

Abu Dhabi	4.50 Dah	Greece	22 Drs.	Netherlands	1.75 Flor
Algeria	2.75 Din	Iceland	150 I.Kr.	Nigeria	.70 K.
Austria	12 S	India	Rs. 8	Norway	3.25 N.Kr.
Bahrain	0.400 Din	Iran	70 Rials	Oman	0.425 Rials
Belgium	23 B.Fr.	Israel	I.£17.00	Portugal	25 Esc.
Cyprus	250 Mils	Italy	500 Lire	Qatar	4.00 Rials
Denmark	3.75 D.Kr.	Jordan	0.300 Fils	Saudi Arabia	3.50 Rials
Dubai	4.50 Dirh.	Kenya	Shs. 8.00	Spain	50 Ptas.
Egypt	40 P	Kuwait	0.300 Fils	Sweden	3.00 S.Kr.
Eire	22 P	Lebanon	[illegible]	Switzerland	1.70 S.Fr.
Finland	3.00 F.M.	Libya	L.Din 0.25	Tunisia	3.75 Din
France	3 F	Luxembourg	23 L.Fr.	Turkey	T.L. 15
Germany	1.50 D.M.	Madeira	27.5 Esc.	U.S. Mil. (Eur.)	$0.35
Great Britain	20 P	Morocco	3.00 Dr.	Yugoslavia	20 D

No. 29,922 PARIS, THURSDAY, APRIL 26, 1979 Established 1887

Urges Support for Pact

Carter: U.S. Able To Monitor SALT

By Robert C. Siner

WASHINGTON, April 25 (IHT) — Saying that "SALT is not a favor we are doing for the Soviet Union" but is in the best interests of world security, President Carter today called on Congress and the public to support the nearly-completed strategic arms limitation treaty. He also said that he was confident that the United States could detect any Soviet violation of the pact.

Mr. Carter warned that, without SALT-2, a projection of current trends shows that the Russians eventually could achieve a strategic advantage over the United States.

To counter this trend and insure the continuance of mutual deterrence, the president urged the adoption of his increased defense budget to modernize the U.S. strategic forces, "within mutually accepted limits," along with the more stringent limits on arms development that he said were the purpose of SALT-2.

In response to recent statements questioning the U.S. ability to monitor Soviet compliance with the limits imposed by the pact, the president expressed confidence "that no significant violation of the treaty could take place without the United States detecting it."

Verification Issue

Earlier in the day, however, there were reports that further complications had arisen over the verification issue as Secretary of State Cyrus Vance and Soviet Ambassador Anatoli Dobrynin held their 26th negotiating session on the treaty. Officials said that a problem over "one aspect of verification" had arisen last week, but they expressed the hope that the problem could be resolved by next week.

This difficulty did not affect Mr. Carter's continued efforts to build support for the pact. Addressing the Newspaper Publishers Association, in what was billed as a major policy statement, Mr. Carter called on U.S. citizens to turn away from the "dark nightmare of unrestrained arms competition."

"A rejection of SALT-2 would have a significance beyond the fate of a single treaty. It would mean a radical turning away from America's long-term policy of seeking world peace, the control of nuclear weapons and the easing of tensions between Americans and the Soviet people," Mr. Carter said. For this reason, the leaders of France, Britain, West Germany, Canada and other nations "have voiced their support for the emerging treaty," he said.

In contrast, Mr. Carter said that the acceptance of the pact would:

- For the first time limit the two sides to equal numbers of strategic launchers and end the Soviet advantage permitted by the first arms treaty. This would mean the elimination of 250 Russian missile launchers or bombers. The president conceded that, "naturally the Soviets will choose to phase out their older systems," but he noted that "these systems are still formidable."
- Impose "limited but important" restraints on arms technology.
- Give the United States greater certainty in defense planning "and

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 6)

United Press International

President Carter and Robert Strauss shake hands after appointment was announced.

Palestinian Autonomy Accord

Strauss to Pursue Mideast Talks

By John M. Goshko

WASHINGTON, April 25 (WP) — President Carter chose Robert Strauss yesterday to head the U.S. mediation effort in the next stage of peace talks between Egypt and Israel.

In that position, Mr. Strauss, one of Mr. Carter's most trusted troubleshooters, will be responsible for the administration's drive to move beyond the Egyptian-Israeli peace treaty and bring the two countries into agreement on self-government for Palestinians in the Israeli-occupied West Bank and Gaza Strip.

A solution to the Palestinian question is crucial to the administration's hopes of getting Arab support for the Middle East peace effort. In naming Mr. Strauss as ambassador-at-large to handle the U.S.-mediated talks, the president underscored the high priority that he has assigned the drive for a comprehensive peace in the region.

White House Insider

Mr. Strauss, who is serving as Carter's international trade negotiator, has emerged as one of the small circle of White House insiders relied on by the president for sensitive tasks. Previously, Mr. Strauss headed Mr. Carter's campaign to arrest inflation and, as a former chairman of the Democratic National Committee, has been one of the president's most influential political advisers.

Mr. Strauss, a wealthy Texas lawyer who is noted for his skills as a colorful and persuasive conciliator, faces a task that is expected to be even more difficult and time-consuming than the five months of negotiations that produced the accord between Israel and Egypt that was signed last month.

Israeli Prime Minister Menachem Begin faces heavy pressure to retain control over the West Bank and Gaza Strip or to keep Palestinian autonomy within tightly constricted bounds that will prevent the emergence of an independent Palestinian state.

Egyptian President Anwar Sadat's separate peace with Israel has estranged him from his traditional allies in the Arab world. His ability to regain influence with such key Arab states as Saudi Arabia and Jordan will depend directly on his ability to get a settlement for the occupied territories that is perceived within the Arab world as satisfying Palestinian demands for a homeland.

Begin, Sadat Informed

Mr. Carter, appearing yesterday with Mr. Strauss and Secretary of State Cyrus Vance said:

"The treaty is more than a monument to past efforts. It's a promise of a comprehensive peace in the Middle East. That promise must be kept."

The president added that he had spoken by phone with Mr. Begin and Mr. Sadat and said that both leaders were "positive and enthusiastic" about Mr. Strauss' appointment.

"I suspect that, of all the tasks I have undertaken, this is by far the most complex and difficult and the one that offers the most rewards," Mr. Strauss said.

He noted that the West Bank-Gaza talks are expected to start at a relatively low technical level and that it probably will be summer before he devotes all of his time to them. Meanwhile, he will concentrate on the effort to get the administration's foreign trade legislation through Congress — a task that the White House hopes to complete by the time Congress goes into summer recess.

Alfred Atherton Jr. has been serving as special ambassador for the Middle East talks. Mr. Atherton is expected to become ambassador to Egypt.

PLO Shelled in Lebanon

Pact Made Formal; Israel Raids Go On

UM KHASHIBA, Israeli-Occupied Sinai, April 25 (AP) — Israel and Egypt today exchanged the documents that complete their peace treaty during a ceremony at a U.S. surveillance station in a dusty crossing in the United Nations buffer zone in the Sinai.

Bands played after the exchange, which had been delayed more than two hours by a dispute, reportedly about whether a side letter dealing with the question of autonomy for Palestinians should be included in the ratification documents, as Egypt had requested. Delegates met, and the obstacle was overcome, but it was not known how.

In Beirut, Israeli military planes buzzed Yasser Arafat's Palestine Liberation Organization headquarters twice today and Mr. Arafat's command said that Israeli gunboats and border artillery pounded Palestinian targets in southern Lebanon.

Israeli Defense Minister Ezer Weizman, arriving in Cairo for talks on the Israeli withdrawal from the Sinai, called on the PLO to "stop shooting and start talking."

Slip of Tongue

Mr. Weizman's comment had seemed like an indirect invitation to the guerrilla group to enter peace talks. Later an Israeli source said that Mr. Weizman did not intend to suggest direct talks with the PLO, and he characterized the comment as a slip of the tongue. He indicated a clarification might be issued.

Mr. Weizman was speaking at a news conference with Defense Minister Kamal Hassan Ali of Egypt. Although Egypt condemned Israel's attacks in Lebanon, Mr. Ali greeted Mr. Weizman cordially.

The PLO said that the Israeli planes also streaked over Palestinian refugee camps on Beirut's southern edge on what it called a "panic-spreading mission." It said that the flights drew anti-aircraft fire from Palestinians and Syrian forces in Lebanon. The first flights took place during the morning rush hour; the second, during lunch.

The PLO said that Israeli jets also buzzed guerrilla positions along Lebanon's Mediterranean coast, and that an Israeli "missile boat flotilla" teamed with Israeli border artillery to bombard Palestinian positions and camps near Tyre, 50 miles south of Beirut.

The guerrilla-controlled town of Nabatiyet, 30 miles east of Tyre, also came under heavy artillery bombardment from daybreak to midday.

The Israeli command confirmed that its artillery bombarded Pales-

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 7)

Khomeini Threatens To Amputate Hands

From Agency Dispatches

TEHRAN, April 25 — Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini today revived a threat to cut off the hands of opponents of his Islamic revolution.

Ayatollah Khomeini's statement, reminiscent of his angry words on his return to Iran in February after the shah was overthrown, were directed at warring Kurdish and Turkish-speaking tribesmen who fought a four-day battle in the western town of Naqadeh in which 200 persons died.

Ayatollah Khomeini sent Islamic troops into the area to impose order and some businesses in Naqadeh were reported to have reopened today.

Cautioning minority groups against continuing to press for autonomy, Ayatollah Khomeini said, "The hands of divisive agents will be cut off and buried." Enemies of the revolution are "lying in wait," he warned.

Last night, Premier Mehdi Bazargan addressed the nation and said that the religious komitehs loyal to Ayatollah Khomeini must stop purging those who served Shah Mohammed Reza Pahlavi.

"I have nothing to do with the revolutionary court, but this spirit of revenge, of not forgiving, of a witch hunt of those who worked [in ordinary posts] for the shah must come to an end if we are to achieve anything. Let bygones be bygones, forget the past, start anew," he said.

The premier also criticized the summary courts that have executed more than 150 persons, most on charges of collaboration with the shah.

A new deputy premier, Hussein Bani-Assadi, has been appointed to coordinate the relationship between government and various agencies and popular organizations. Ibrahim Yazdi, a close aide of Ayatollah Khomeini who enjoyed extraordinary power in the government, sometimes operating outside the framework of the Cabinet, relinquished the post on Tuesday to become foreign minister. The move was widely viewed here as a pruning of his power.

Mr. Bani-Assadi is Mr. Bazargan's son-in-law. Known to be a moderate supporter of the Islamic republic, he was educated as an engineer in the United States.

Meanwhile, 24 political prisoners were released in Iran and revolutionary tribunals imposed 11 prison sentences, according to Tehran press reports. The new signs of leniency followed Mr. Bazargan's appeal.

Four agents of SAVAK, the shah's secret police, were among those who received prison sentences. In Isfahan, Iran's second-largest city, a Moslem clergyman was defrocked and sentenced to four years' imprisonment. The charges against him were not known.

Convoys carrying food and medicines arrived in Naqadeh to entice terrified residents back to their homes.

Hundreds of persons died in fighting last month between Kurds and Islamic troops in Sanandaj. There are about 3.5 million Kurds in Iran, spread over a belt bordering Turkey and Iraq.

Activist's Life in Soviet Prison

Ex-Inmate Tells of Shcharansky

By Kevin Klose

MOSCOW, April 25 (WP) — When the newest political prisoner arrived at Vladimir Prison outside Moscow last summer, criminals from the Soviet Union's tough underworld shouted the news through their cell doors to another political prisoner, isolated within the institution's stone ramparts. "Butman, Butman — Shcharansky is here!"

They quickly set to work passing messages to and from the newcomer, past the eyes of guards, along a torturous, ingenious communications network. That was how Hillel Butman came to know "Nathan" (the closest Hebrew version of the Russian Anatoli), as Mr. Shcharansky is called by the small group of activist Jews confined to Soviet prisons and labor camps — and for whom Mr. Shcharansky has become a symbol of oppression and hope.

Mr. Butman, 45, was imprisoned in 1970 for his part in a plot by Jewish activists to escape the country by hijacking a plane from Leningrad to Sweden. Last week, he and four others in that plot were released from prison by President Leonid Brezhnev; they had 14 months of their 10-year sentences still to serve. In an apparent move to improve relations with the United States on such matters as trade, emigration and strategic arms limitation, the five men were given exit visas and told to leave the country by the end of the month.

Mr. Butman, a small, hardened man with graying hair in a close-cropped prison cut, met with reporters here yesterday to give the first direct account of Mr. Shcharansky's life since a 13-year prison and labor-camp sentence for treason was imposed on him last summer. The Shcharansky case drew the personal support of President Carter and the outrage of the Western world.

First Message

Mr. Butman recalled sending his first message to Mr. Shcharansky at Vladimir. He rolled it around the end of a long, weighted string and pushed it out through the wire mesh that covered his cell's barred windows. He swung it higher and higher until a convict in the adjacent cell retrieved it by using newspaper rolled into a thin, stiff tube.

Thus, the words were on their way from Mr. Butman's cell on the second floor of Block 1 to Mr. Shcharansky's, somewhere on the floor above. The message suggested that perhaps Mr. Shcharansky did not know him, but said that he, Mr. Butman, supported him.

Soon, Mr. Butman heard a gentle tapping outside his window. He retrieved and unrolled an answering message. Mr. Shcharansky had written: "Hillel, shame that you asked if I know about you. I am here because of you, and my attempts to tell foreign journalists about you and your needs. I know more about you than you know about yourself."

Mr. Shcharansky is currently in Chistopol Prison in the Tartar Republic, about 500 miles east of Moscow. Mr. Butman was moved there with him last October in what Mr. Butman believes is a plan to clear political prisoners from the Moscow area before the 1980 Olympics.

According to Mr. Butman, Mr. Shcharansky suffers from severe, frequent headaches, but is "very joyous and rather optimistic. When a man has hope, he hopes, he waits and he lives." Like others at Chistopol, Mr. Shcharansky works in his cell weaving potato sacks.

Late in February, Mr. Butman said, Mr. Shcharansky was given 15 days' solitary confinement after prison guards caught him sending messages to other political prisoners. He also was deprived of one of the two two-hour meetings with his parents scheduled for this year.

Mr. Shcharansky's current cellmate is Viktoras Pyatkus, a Lithuanian Catholic historian and activist, who was tried in the Baltic Republic and convicted of anti-Soviet agitation the same week Mr. Shcharansky was on trial in Moscow last July.

Mr. Butman said that Vladimir prisoners also passed messages by way of trusties who dish out gruel. For bribes, the trusties delivered notes in English or Hebrew among political inmates. The guards were unable to read either language.

Mr. Butman said that the communications network at Chistopol initially centered on the communal washroom. Prisoners took soap, softened it and buried messages inside, and then put the gluey material on the backs of washbasins and tables. When that was method was discovered, they began stripping small magnets from cupboard latches, using them to fasten messages to table legs and other metal objects.

Mr. Butman said that he and other prisoners also communicated with Mr. Shcharansky in ways he would not reveal. The guards had put a stop to other methods, but, he commented, "As the Russian saying goes, 'Every poison has an anti-poison.' "

Mr. Butman said that the common criminals — rapists, murderers, swindlers, and brawlers — helped pass messages in the prisons. "They make this work with pleasure because they are adventurers and seek adventure. They like it. They are great masters of making connections. If we have success, we get a message. If we fail, we get solitary or are deprived of a meeting."

Uganda Arrests Ex-Aide of Amin

KAMPALA, Uganda, April 25 (UPI) — Former Ugandan Vice President Mustafa Adrisi has been arrested and will be tried for crimes committed during Idi Amin's eight-year rule, the government said today. Mr. Adrisi is the highest-ranking member of the deposed regime to fall into the hands of the new government.

Ugandan officials said that Mr. Adrisi was arrested in a hospital. They said that he probably will be charged with crimes committed by the Amin regime.

In a related development, officials said that Kenya had promised to return any fugitives from Uganda who have fled there. Kenyas is known to be holding Robert Astles, a British-born confidant of Marshal Amin who has been accused of being involved in killings.

Peking Said To Suspend 6 High Aides

By Linda Mathews

HONG KONG, April 25 — Six members of China's ruling Politburo have been suspended from duty because of personal and ideological differences with Deputy Premier Deng Xiaoping (Teng Hsiao-ping), according to usually informed sources here.

Several Communist sources with close ties to Peking said that China's sixth-ranked party official and former internal security chief, Wang Dongxing (Wang Tung-hsing), is among the leaders who have been stripped of their responsibilities and barred from participating in the deliberations of the 30-member Politburo.

Mr. Wang, who rose to prominence as the bodyguard of the late Mao Tse-tung, reportedly clashed with Mr. Deng over the leadership's concerted campaign to dismantle Maoist programs and dispel the aura of omniscience that once surrounded the Communist Party chairman.

To preserve at least the semblance of stability and unity at the top, the discredited officials so far have been permitted to retain their Politburo memberships, pay and privileges, although they no longer exert any authority, the sources said.

Besides Mr. Wang, the discredited Politburo members are former Peking Mayor Wu De (Wu Teh), Deputy Premier Ji Dengkui (Chi Teng-kuei), "model peasant" Chen Yonggui (Chen Yung-kuei), labor leader Ni Zhifu (Ni Chih-fu) and Chen Xilian (Chen Hsi-lien), the commander of the Peking military region.

Holdovers from Mao's Cultural Revolution, these six officials long have been regarded with suspicion by Mr. Deng, who also is vice chairman of the Communist Party, and other veteran leaders who were purged during those years and have been restored to power since Mao's death in 1976. But the current troubles appear to reflect policy differences as well as personal tensions between the victors and the victims of the Cultural Revolution.

A Hong Kong businessman who travels to Peking regularly and is thought to be close to the old guard there, said that almost every effort to revise economic, diplomatic and educational policy has encountered substantial opposition from the avowed Maoists on the Politburo. "The attitude of people like Wang Dongxing is always, 'Whatever Mao said is good enough for us, so why change?' " the businessman said.

The Chinese press recently has belittled this blind allegiance to Mao's teachings, calling it "whateverism." In contrast, Mr. Deng has warned that even Mao made mistakes and decreed that his ideas must be amended to reflect current conditions.

© Los Angeles Times

After Violence in Southall

Race Conflict Thrust Into U.K. Campaign

By Leonard Downie Jr.

LONDON, April 25 (WP) — A battle between police and Asian immigrant demonstrators here Monday night, in which one man was killed, more than 40 persons injured and 340 arrested, has focused attention in the midst of the national election campaign on the simmering problem of racial conflict in Britain.

The cause of Monday night's conflict was an election campaign meeting held by the militantly racist, neo-Nazi National Front Party in the town hall of the west London industrial suburb of Southall, where about 40,000 Asians live in one of Britain's largest nonwhite immigrant communities.

Fifty-nine National Front members and supporters were being protected by several thousand police officers from an estimated 2,000 Asian, black and white demonstrators who began throwing bottles and bricks. The police fought back with truncheons.

Police Brutality Charged

Half of the injured treated in hospitals were police officers. Witnesses said that many of the demonstrators — including the man who was killed, a 33-year-old white schoolteacher — were beaten by riot police who pursued them as they fled down Southall's streets.

It was the worse riot in Britain since Anti-Nazi League demonstrators tried to stop a National Front march in August, 1977, in the north London industrial suburb of Lewisham, where many black West Indian immigrants live. And it was the second violent clash in a week between police and Anti-Nazi League demonstrators at a National Front election campaign meeting.

The National Front, which wants all nonwhite immigrants to be driven out of Britain, has put up candidates for 301 of Britain's 635 House of Commons seats in the May 3 national election. It won more than 100,000 votes in local elections in the London area in 1977.

The Anti-Nazi League is a collection of leftist activists, white opponents of racism and militant young blacks and Asians who want the National Front banned as a political party. Its members came from all over Britain last weekend to protest the National Front meeting in Southall, a congested but quiet community not far from Heathrow Airport where Sikh immigrants from India have settled.

Local and national officials raised questions yesterday about whether the National Front should be allowed to hold campaign meetings in immigrant neighborhoods, whether leftist leaders of the Anti-Nazi League are inciting blacks and Asians to violence against the National Front and the police, and whether riot police have been unnecessarily brutal.

British law guarantees any legally constituted political party the right to meet in a government building in any constituency where it has a registered candidate. Because it has paid deposits to run parliamentary candidates across the country, the National Front also will get five free minutes of prime television time on all three networks here.

Prime Minister James Callaghan

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 5)

Conservative Lead Over Labor Dwindles in Latest Polls in U.K.

LONDON, April 25 (AP) — The Conservative Party's lead over Labor dwindled in opinion polls published here today. Two Conservative newspapers also found that Labor Prime Minister James Callaghan is more popular in the surveys than Margaret Thatcher.

With only eight days until the general election, a poll in the Daily Express said that the Tory lead has slumped from 12 percentage points last week to six. The poll, completed yesterday, gave the Conservatives 46 percent, Labor 40 and the Liberals 11. A poll by the same organization March 30 gave the Conservatives a nine-point margin.

Mrs. Thatcher's personal popularity tumbled in the poll from 37 percent last week to 33 percent, while Mr. Callaghan increased his lead in the survey from 45 percent last week to 46 percent.

The Daily Express said that Mr. Callaghan's low-key "let's keep a good thing going" campaign "is paying dividends whereas the new and radical challenge offered by Mrs. Thatcher seems to worry the voters."

A Gallup Poll in the Daily Telegraph put the Conservative lead at 4.5 percentage points — a half-point down on a Gallup sounding a week before. The poll, conducted Last Thursday, Friday and Saturday, gave the Conservatives 46.5 percent, Labor 42 and the Liberals 10. Gallup had given the Conservatives a 14.5-point lead in mid-March.

Both polls published today appeared to support one survey published over the weekend that indicated Labor is narrowing the gap.

However, the papers noted that if the Conservatives can hold the lead shown in the polls, Mrs. Thatcher would still occupy 10 Downing Street next month with a comfortable majority of about 12 of the 635 seats House of Commons.

Associated Press

Prime Minister James Callaghan leads factory workers in Birmingham yesterday in a cheer for victory by the Labor Party.

London Times Set for Edition At German Plant

From Agency Dispatches

LONDON, April 25 — Louis Heren, deputy editor of the London Times, said today that he expects an overseas weekly edition of the paper to be produced Monday by photocomposition at a small plant in Darmstadt, West Germany.

Journalists on the Times in London have rejected instructions by their union not to work for the overseas paper and are helping produce the new edition.

The Times suspended publication Nov. 30 because its management could not get printing unions to agree on new cold type technology that would mean loss of jobs. When further talks with the unions broke down last week, the Times announced it would publish a weekly edition in Europe for distribution overseas.

The Darmstadt works employs only about 20 persons on computerized photocomposition — a system basically the same as the one the Times wants to introduce.

Mr. Heren said: "Our production people have costed the new paper at about five pence [about 2 cents] — that's about half what it would cost to produce here."

Sen. Helms Introduces Bill

Pressure Starts on Carter To End Rhodesia Boycott

WASHINGTON, April 25 (NYT) — Sen. Jesse Helms, R-N.C., introduced a bill yesterday that would require President Carter to end sanctions against Rhodesia as a result of the elections just held there.

But on the House side, Rep. Stephen Solarz, D-N.Y., just back from an extensive trip to southern Africa, said it was "impossible to conclude" that the elections had offered a genuine opportunity for Rhodesians "freely and fairly" to determine their political future.

And a State Department spokesman said that the administration believed it would be "premature and contrary to existing law, passed by Congress itself," for Congress to consider lifting sanctions before the president had made a decision on the matter.

The battle in Congress over administration policy in southern Africa thus was joined as final returns were announced from the Rhodesian election. Bishop Abel Muzorewa's United African National Council won a majority of seats in Parliament as had been predicted.

Sen. Helms, a prominent conservative, introduced the bill that would amend the United Nations Participation Act of 1945 by making it impossible for the president, by executive order, to continue enforcing the sanctions against Rhodesia.

The senator said that the voting in Rhodesia had constituted "the most free and open election in the history of the continent of Africa," and said: "It is time to lift all sanctions."

"How can the United states now refuse to normalize relations with the new government of Zimbabwe Rhodesia," asked Sen. Helms, using the name chosen for the country by the existing transition government.

"What further excuse can be contrived as a basis for refusing to lift sanctions and hold out the good-faith attempt by Zimbabwe Rhodesia to set up a participatory democracy as an example to be emulated by other nations in Africa and the Third World?" he asked.

Rep. Solarz said that 90 percent of Rhodesia was under martial law and that the political arms of the two guerrilla organizations waging war against the existing government had been banned from participating in the elections.

"Hundreds of thousands of blacks were explicitly or implicitly intimidated" by Rhodesian authorities, Rep. Solarz said.

He noted that the Rev. Ndabaningi Sithole, one of three black leaders in the transition government, had charged "gross irregularities" in the election and had said it was "stage-managed" by a government ministry. Mr. Sithole originally supported the election until returns revealed that his party, the Zimbabwe African National Union, had done poorly.

The N.Y. congressman said that if the United States lifted sanctions now, it would enter a de facto alliance with the white government of South Africa, alienate all the black leaders of nearby countries, compromise its role as an "honest broker" and end any chance for a negotiated settlement in either Rhodesia or South-West Africa.

Bomb-Blast Kills 1

SALISBURY, April 25 (UPI) — A bomb exploded in a shopping center near the heart of the city yesterday, killing a black and wounding another, a military spokesman said.

It exploded some time after Bishop Muzorewa led a victory cavalcade of cars, trucks and buses and at least 5,000 cheering supporters past the shopping center.

The external leaders of the Patriotic Front guerrilla movement, Joshua Nkomo and Robert Mugabe, who rejected Bishop Muzorewa's election victory and the poll itself, had pledged to step up the guerrilla war and take the battle into the cities, continuing their own efforts to gain control of the country by force.

Moscow Accuses Correspondent of 'Drunken Brawl'

MOSCOW, April 25 (AP) — Tass alleged today that Robin Knight, Moscow correspondent for U.S. News & World Report, "staged a drunken brawl" at a Tashkent teahouse and then invented a tale about the incident to try to save face.

Mr. Knight, 35, who is British, said earlier that during a trip last week to Tashkent in Soviet Central Asia he had been drugged and his wife Jean, 29, sexually molested by men posing as Intourist guides.

He called the Tass version of the incident "devoid of truth."

Tass commentator Yuri Kornilov charged that Mr. Knight had sought to transform himself "from a drunkard and scandalmonger into the main character of a trashy detective story with anti-Soviet overtones."

The U.S. embassy in Moscow made a strong protest Monday about the incident.

Storm Hits Florida

MIAMI, April 25 (AP) — Snakes headed for high ground, people fled their homes, and highways and city centers were awash today as a drought-ending spring storm swept southeastern Florida. Miami reported its heaviest 24-hour rainfall in history, 16.39 inches, ending the worst drought since 1971. Only one inch of rain had fallen here in the previous 90 days.

Israel Records Quake

TEL AVIV, April 25 (AP) — An earthquake was registered today in Israel for the second time in three days, but there were no reports of injuries or damage.

DON'T CALL CHARLIE IN CHICAGO UNTIL YOU READ THIS AD.

You can't wait to call Charlie. He really gave you the right tips about the Left Bank.

But before you make that call, check to see whether your hotel has Teleplan—a low-cost way to call home. If so, go ahead and call because the surcharge fee will be reasonable. In other hotels that offer International Dialing, dial a short call, from your room or through the hotel switchboard, and have the folks at home call you right back. There's no 3-minute minimum charge, and the surcharge on short calls is low. (You can pay Charlie in dollars when he gets his bill.) Also, surcharges on credit card and collect calls are usually minimal.* At the post office and other telephone centers—no surcharge at all.

Now, call Charlie. If you make it good enough, he might hop a plane.

Bell System

Associated Press

MRS. HESS AT SPANDAU — Ilse Hess, 79, leaves Spandau prison in West Berlin yesterday after visiting her husband, Rudolf, on the eve of his 85th birthday. Hess, who was Hitler's deputy, is the only prisoner remaining in the war criminal's prison, where he has been held since in 1946.

Secrecy Rule Remains Intact

Algeria Wins Rich Swiss Bank War Chest

By Joseph Fitchett

PARIS, April 25 (IHT) — After a 17-year legal battle in Swiss courts, Algeria has regained control of a $25-million war chest deposited during the Algerian war in a numbered personal account in Switzerland.

But the case's outcome leaves intact the secrecy that has made Swiss banks an sanctuary for the funds of political figures who have wound up on the losing sides of revolutions — including the Shah of Iran and the late Ethiopian Emperor Haile Selassie.

In the Algerian case, Switzerland has refused to recognize Algeria's claim to funds deposited in the Geneva-based Arab Commercial Bank by Mohammed Khider, a dissident treasurer of the National Liberation Front (FLN), which led Algeria's struggle for independence.

In 1973, Switzerland's highest court ruled that the bank had signed an personal-account contract with Mr. Khider, and was not required to recognize his position with the FLN. The Algerian lawsuit, instituted in 1962, was widely seen as a test case of Swiss banking secrecy regarding individuals acting with the funds of an institution.

But still, Algeria has come out a winner. The different outcome now is explained by the fact that part of the money had been used to purchase a majority holding in the bank itself. The unusual situation — Mr. Khider's buying of the bank holding his personal secret account — gave Algeria a second chance to gain control of both.

The Swiss Banking Commission ruled Monday that banking-secrecy provisions apply only to accounts, and not to a bank as a business enterprise. The verdict cleared the way for the passage of the Arab Commercial Bank, and the remainder of the controversial account, to Algeria as the legal successor of the FLN.

According to Swiss sources, the bank was established by the FLN, which used as its front man Suheil Mardan, son of a prominent anti-French Syrian nationalist, to handle its international transactions during the war.

Mr. Khider, meanwhile, was in charge of collecting funds from an estimated one million Algerian workers in France during the war. He fled to Switzerland in 1962 after breaking with the Algerian leadership at the moment of independence.

Successive Algerian regimes have feared that the FLN funds deposited by Mr. Khider in the bank would be used to finance dissident Algerian groups and other Arab political movements.

It is not known how much money remains in the Khider account.

Mr. Khider used at least a quarter of the money to buy the bank itself from Mr. Mardan, whose management apparently led the bank into financial difficulties. Those problems eventually prompted an ownership review by Swiss authorities — a review that has resulted in Algeria's only now obtaining recognition of its claim to the Khider majority share.

After Algeria had failed to woo back Mr. Khider, he was assassinated in Madrid in 1967 — two years after Col. Houari Boumedienne seized power in Algeria.

Although Mr. Khider's widow signed over her claim to the account to the Algerian government, Swiss courts quickly rejected the transfer to Algeria on the ground that her signature was obtained under duress.

A similar Swiss ruling has prevented Ethiopia from obtaining Haile Selassie's property despite his written consent.

Switzerland has also refused to freeze the assets of the shah. The new Iranian regime has announced plans to put Shah Mohammed Reza Pahlavi on trial in absentia in an effort to recover deposits in Swiss bank accounts estimated to amount to $25 billion. In criminal cases, the Swiss authorities have waived Swiss banking rules in the past.

After losing its initial legal battle in 1973, Algeria turned to political pressure. Swiss sources said today that the Algierian government had threatened to cut supplies of an essential type of crude oil to a principal Swiss refinery.

Algiers has also blocked Swiss claims for property compensation in Algeria that were left over from the Algerian revolution.

The current ruling apparently satisfies Algeria's new leadership, the Swiss sources said, leaving Switzerland in a position to claim that personal bank accounts should remain inviolable.

94 Yugoslavs Killed In Easter Earthquake

BELGRADE, April 25 (AP) — Officials reported today that 94 Yugoslavs died in the Easter earthquake along the southern coast, and explained that the figure was lower than the last report because of errors in counting.

The earthquake also injured more than 1,000 persons in Yugoslavia, the officials said. The Albanian government reported after the quake that 35 persons had died in that country.

Cosmos-1,090 Launched

MOSCOW, April 25 (UPI) — The Soviet Union today launched Cosmos-1,090, Tass reported.

Race an Issue In U.K. Vote

(Continued from Page 1)

said that the National Front is "pernicious, provocative and too reminiscent of the Nazis to be comfortable for this country. It is a shocking thing when 60 people can descend with Hitler salutes and the kind of doctrines into an Asian community and create that kind of disturbance."

Margaret Thatcher, leader of the Conservative Party that is challenging Mr. Callaghan's Labor Party in the national election, said, "We totally condemn the racial policies of the National Front. . . the way to beat them is by the ballot box, not by bricks and bombs."

Conservative Platform

Strengthening law and order and restricting immigration from black and Asian Commonwealth nations are among the principle pledges the Conservatives have made in their platform. On several occasions during the campaign, Mrs. Thatcher has reiterated her belief that tighter entry restrictions are needed to protect immigrants here from unemployment and hostility from white Britons who feel swamped by concentrations of immigrants in some communities.

Public opinion polls show that a majority of British voters agrees with Mrs. Thatcher's views on immigration. Her rating in public opinion polls improved abruptly early last year when she first stated those views in a national television interview.

There are about 2 million black and Asian immigrants and their offspring in Britain — about 3 percent of the total population. They began coming here from the West Indies, India, Pakistan and other Commonwealth countries in the 1950s.

The new Conservative proposals would mostly restrict or slow the entry of wives, children and parents of Asian men who have settled here after entering with work permits.

Immigrants work longer hours and less favorable shifts than white British workers on the average, but earn less money, although the gap is gradually closing. Unemployment is not very much higher for immigrants generally, although the jobless rate among young blacks and Asians, as it is for young whites in depressed parts of Britain, is much higher.

NATO Told Pact Is No Threat to Europe

Verification Stalls SALT-2, Brown Says

From Agency Dispatches

HOMESTEAD AIR FORCE BASE, Florida, April 25 — Defense Secretary Harold Brown said today that the ability to detect new types of intercontinental missiles remains an obstacle in the Soviet-U.S. negotiations for a strategic arms limitation treaty.

But Mr. Brown said, at a news conference closing a NATO Nuclear Planning Group meeting here, he is "convinced" that monitoring machinery to verify the provisions of the prospective SALT pact will be able to keep pace with changing requirements.

Mr. Brown also said he believes that the alliance should reach decisions by the end of the year on weapons to match medium-range Soviet nuclear missiles targeted at Europe, but he said "no additional decisions are necessary now or in the immediate future" on the postponed neutron bomb. A full ministerial meeting of NATO is planned for December in Brussels.

He said that "a number of important details" remain unsettled in the strategic arms talks, mentioning verification provisions that involved Soviet coding of official test data and ground rules under which each side would be allowed one new type of intercontinental missile during the treaty's term through 1985.

Mr. Brown, who met with his counterparts from West Germany, Britain, Italy, the Netherlands, Canada and Turkey, renewed U.S. assurances to the alliance that Washington would not bargain away European security to obtain a SALT-2 agreement.

Specifically, Mr. Brown said, nothing in the prospective treaty would prevent NATO from deploying U.S.-developed Cruise missiles in Europe when they are ready.

The meeting of the nuclear planning group was to sort out the options of medium-range nuclear systems and focus on their military, political and cost aspects.

A senior U.S. official said that Mr. Brown earlier gave the European representatives a detailed briefing on the terms that are expected to be in the SALT-2 pact, and that he also answered questions about the effect of the treaty on the alliance.

The official made it clear that the European members were concerned about proposed range limits on Cruise missiles, the pilotless aircraft that NATO commanders hope will give European countries a weapon that could reach the Soviet heartland.

The official added that while the proposed SALT treaty would limit the use of Cruise missiles for a limited time, the missiles would not be ready for use until after that period, even if their development were accelerated.

Mr. Brown's task in outlining the treaty to the Europeans foreshadowed the job the administration will have in trying to sell SALT to the U.S. Senate. In both cases, supporters of the treaty must try to prove that it will not weaken Western strength against the armed threat of the Soviet Union.

To counter that threat, NATO is considering new medium-range weapons — essentially those with ranges of 2,000 to 3,000 miles that could reach the Soviet Union from European launch sites. There would be the improved Pershing ballistic missile, ground-launched Cruise missiles and sea-launched Cruise missiles. None of the systems would be ready for use before 1983.

During breaks in the formal session, some European officials said they are seeking assurances that the United States would follow through with NATO nuclear modernization plans. An official complained that President Carter had "pulled the rug out from under" the alliance by canceling production of the neutron bomb last year.

NATO officials said that the alliance needs a medium-range weapon to counter the Soviet SS-20 mobile missile. The SS-20 can be moved from place to place to prevent it from being knocked out by opposing missiles. It could reach most European targets but, because it could not be fired from the Soviet Union to the United States, it is not subject to SALT limitations. A NATO official said there is no way to kill SS-20s because "if I don't know where they are, how can I target them? There ain't no way."

U.S. intelligence officers also told the NATO ministers that the Soviet Union has begun to send its SS-21 advanced battlefield nuclear missile to troops in Europe. That missile, similar to the U.S. Lance, has a range of less than 100 miles. U.S. officials said that the SS-21 will replace the outmoded Soviet Frog rocket that is now with its troops serving with the Warsaw Pact forces.

Carter Says U.S. Is Able To Monitor Arms Treaty

(Continued from Page 1)

in the knowledge of the threats we face."

- Allow enough flexibility to meet U.S. defense needs.
- Provide the foundation for further controls on nuclear and conventional arms.
- Enhance the ability of the United States to monitor compliance. Mr. Carter stressed that "the agreement specifically forbids interference with the systems used for monitoring compliance. It prohibits deliberate concealment that would impede verification." He said that any such concealment would be a violation "so serious as to give us grounds to cancel the treaty itself."

He said that the treaty was not perfect but that it was an important step and that U.S. citizens were faced with an "inescapable choice."

"The issue is whether we will move ahead with strategic-arms control or resume a relentless arms competition. That is the choice we face, between an imperfect world with SALT-2 and an imperfect and more dangerous world without it."

The president stressed that the arms agreement would "in no way limit our ability to promote our interests and to answer Soviet threats to those interests."

In an apparent reference to Soviet actions in Africa, Asia and the Middle East, Mr. Carter pledged to support the struggles of Third World nations to stay free, to promote the peaceful resolution of local and regional disputes, and to oppose efforts by other nations to use force in those disputes. The president also promised that "we will continue to work for human rights."

Mr. Carter said, however, that the United States will not try to link the treaty with any of these issues and that "we will not accept any Soviet attempts to link SALT with aspects of our own foreign policy of which they may disapprove."

He added, "It is a delusion to believe that rejection of SALT would somehow induce the Soviet Union to exercise restraint in troubled areas." In fact the opposite might occur, he said.

On the issue of verification, Mr. Carter answered the critics of the treaty who have said that the loss of the observation posts in Iran had damaged severely the U.S. ability to monitor Soviet compliance with the pact.

He said that the loss of the observation posts must be kept in perspective. The United States has many "effective and sophisticated intelligence collection systems," and this, along with the size and nature of the activities being monitored, means that "any cheating which might affect our national security would be discovered in time for us to respond fully," he said.

Mr. Carter said that the United States was approaching the decision on SALT-2 "as the strongest nation on earth — politically, economically and militarily." He added, "Our alliances are firm and reliable. Our military forces are strong and ready."

The president said that, to make the treaty an effective instrument for peace, the United States must remain strong, and he outlined the steps that he was proposing to secure that strength. He said that the U.S. submarine missile force must be modernized with the deployment of the new Trident submarines and the development of a more powerful and more accurate missile for these vessels.

He said that substantial improvements must be made in the accuracy and power of the land-based Minuteman missiles. The land-based missiles are becoming increasingly vulnerable to a first strike, Mr. Carter said, noting that the Soviet Union has three-fourths of its warheads in such missiles while land-based missiles account for one-fourth of the U.S. warheads.

Mr. Carter finally said that the Cruise missile must be further developed to enhance the effectiveness of the strategic bomber force.

Yugoslavia Sets Driving Limit

BELGRADE, April 25 (UPI) — In an effort to save fuel, Yugoslavia's parliament passed a law today that bans driving automobiles six days a month.

The law, which is to take effect May 3, covers vehicles and motorcycles with Yugoslav registration plates only. Exempted are emergency vehicles, taxis, military vehicles, diplomatic autos, leased autos and cars with foreign licence plates.

The law bans driving cars with registration plates ending with an even number every Tuesday and on the first weekend of a month. Cars with the last odd number on their plates will be banned from roads every Thursday and on the third weekend of a month. The law also limits speeds to 100 kilometers an hour on main roads and 80 kilometers on local roads.

Portuguese Observe Anniversary of Coup

LISBON, April 25 (UPI) — Midnight fireworks and a dawn salvo of mortars today marked Portugal's fifth anniversary of freedom from dictatorship. Ceremonies celebrated the 1974 military coup that toppled Premier Marcello Caetano, brought a 14-year African war to an end and gave the country a freely elected government, political parties and labor unions.

President Antonio Ramalho Eanes reaffirmed the military's "subordination to civil power." But many Portugese quietly boycotted the festivities, showing concern over inflation that has risen more than 20 percent a year since the revolution. The escudo has been devalued by 50 percent and 500,000 workers are unemployed.

Belgian Liberals Merge

BRUSSELS, April 25 (Reuters) — The Belgian Liberal parties of Brussels and Wallonia, the southern half of the country, announced today that they would merge to form a single unit for French-speaking members.

Red Brigades Claim Responsibility For Shooting of Genoa Politician

ROME, April 25 (UPI) — The Red Brigades claimed responsibility for another shooting today amid Italian newspaper reports that a Red Brigades headquarters had been uncovered in Paris. The reports were denied by the Italian government.

A woman telephoned a Genoa newspaper today to say that she was from "the Genoa column of the Red Brigades" and that the group was responsible for shooting Christian Democratic Party official Giancarlo Dagnino six times in the legs last night.

The Red Brigades claimed responsibility yesterday for a similar attack earlier in the day in Turin on television reporter Franco Piccinelli.

For the second day, many Italian newspapers carried reports that French police had uncovered a Red Brigades headquarters in Paris at a language school and had recorded a number of telephone calls to and from the organization.

Pact Documents Exchanged As Israelis Continue Raids

(Continued from Page 1)

tinian positions in southern Lebanon, and said that the attack was made after guerrilla forces rocketed Israeli settlements. But the command said that it had no knowledge of Israeli planes buzzing the Lebanese capital or of its gunboats shelling Palestinian positions.

Palestinian gunners in southern Lebanon fired Soviet-made Katyusha rockets into northern Galilee, and Israeli artillery returned the fire, the Israeli Army radio reported.

Israel's military command said that three Israelis were injured slightly, and it reported that electricity lines in northern Israeli settlements were severed and agricultural fields were set afire by rockets.

Israeli Prime Minister Menachem Begin had wanted to hold the document exchange ceremonies in Cairo and in Jerusalem. But this was abandoned because highly publicized ceremonies would have likely provoked more criticism from other Arab governments opposed to Egyptian President Anwar Sadat's peace treaty with Israel.

The treaty specifies that the exchange of ratification documents terminates the state of war between Egypt and Israel and establishes peace between them. Israel's withdrawal from the remainder of the Sinai, must be completed in three years after the exchange of documents. Israeli ships are to be allowed passage through the Suez Canal immediately, and Egypt is to end its economic boycott of Israel. Both countries pledge to refrain from acts of belligerence or encouragement of subversion. Diplomatic relations at the ambassadorial level are to be opened in 10 months.

Mr. Begin told a political meeting in Jerusalem that he and Mr. Sadat would open a new flight path between Cairo and Tel Aviv next month after Israeli forces make their first symbolic withdrawal. He said that the ceremonial flight in Mr. Sadat's personal plane would be part of the ceremonies when Israel returns the Sinai town of El Arish to Egypt on May 27. U.S. Secretary of State Cyrus Vance is to be present, too.

Saudi Arabia's defense minister indicated today that the kingdom had financed Egyyt's purchase of 50 U.S.-built F-5E jet fighters well in advance of severing diplomatic ties. Prince Sultan told the Saudi newspaper Al-Jazirah that the money was paid last year.

The announcement was a mild surprise because the $523-million deal had appeared in doubt after Saudi Arabia's decision last month to join Arab hard-line states in economic and political sanctions against Egypt for signing the peace treaty with Israel.

Israeli Obstruction Charged

UNITED NATIONS, N.Y., April 25 (AP) — Lebanon charged today that Israel is obstructing the return of Lebanese authority to the south of the country and asked for a Security Council meeting.

Ghassan Tueni, the Lebanese ambassador to the UN, did not mention recent Israeli raids on Lebanon in a letter he sent requesting that the council president, Norwegian Ambassador Ole Algard, call the meeting.

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Over Carter Oil Price Plan

Energy Chief, Kennedy Clash

WASHINGTON, April 25 (AP) — Energy Secretary James Schlesinger, in a heated exchange with Sen. Edward Kennedy, D-Mass., declared today that congressional efforts to block President Carter's decision to remove price controls on domestic crude oil would be defeated.

"The chances of Congress passing an extension of controls is minuscule," Mr. Schlesinger said. "Frankly, in the Senate, the votes are not there."

Even if liberals seeking to stop the plan did manage to find the votes, Mr. Schlesinger said, "there are not enough votes to defeat a filibuster" that might be led by administration allies and opponents of the controls.

Mr. Schlesinger's comments came after Sen. Kennedy denounced Mr. Carter's decision as inflationary and called his proposed windfall profit tax on oil companies a "charade."

The clash occurred during a hearing by a House-Senate subcommittee, headed by Sen. Kennedy, on the economic impact of the president's recent initiative to raise oil prices.

Meanwhile, the House Commerce Committee voted 23 to 19 against Mr. Carter's request for standby authority to limit gasoline sales. The plan is still subject to a vote on the House floor.

Mr. Schlesinger characterized as "the right policy to follow and a courageous act" Mr. Carter's decision to lift price controls on domestic oil, starting June 1, and the president's proposal of a 50-percent tax on profits stemming from removal of controls.

'Opportunism'

But Sen. Kennedy charged that Mr. Carter's moves would send fuel prices soaring, would create hardships for low-income families and aggravate inflation. He termed the decision political opportunism aimed at helping oil companies.

"I want to thank the chairman for his objective presentation," Mr. Schlesinger said sarcastically, adding that "your statement represents a compendium of misconceptions that threatens to mislead the American people."

Sen. Kennedy said that removing controls would cost consumers $18 billion through September, 1981, when they would have expired. Mr. Schlesinger said that the figure would be closer to $16 billion — but that Mr. Carter's proposal for a windfall profit tax would soak up much of the cost and would be returned in the form of aid, partly to low-income households.

"You don't really believe that," Sen. Kennedy replied. The senator said that he doubted that Congress would go along with Mr. Carter's proposal to earmark funds from the tax for social programs. Even if it did, he said, he doubted that the poor would get much benefit.

"We are devastated and decimated by this energy program. And nothing you say will do anything to prevent this devastating impact to people in the Northeast and New England or other parts of the country where people heat with oil," Sen. Kennedy said. Of the windfall profit tax, Sen. Kennedy said, "Quite frankly, I think it's a charade."

Yesterday, the commerce committee rejected an administration proposal to give the president standby authority to save fuel by ordering weekend closings of gasoline stations, a move that officials estimated could save about 246,000 barrels of gasoline a day.

Mr. Schlesinger said earlier that specifics have yet to be completed on Mr. Carter's plan to use some of the money from the proposed windfall profit tax to help low-income people pay heating bills. The steps to insure an adequate supply of heating oil will begin with polite conversations with oil companies, Mr. Schlesinger said yesterday, but could end with orders to refineries to produce less gasoline and more heating oil.

Because of the interruption of Iranian oil production, Mr. Schlesinger said, heating oil supplies are at critically low levels. "The message is clear," he said. "We are not going into next winter's heating season with the risk that homes that need oil for heat will be short."

U.S. Panel Sees Shutdown At Nuclear Plant in a Week

By Joanne Omang

WASHINGTON, April 25 (WP) — The Three Mile Island nuclear reactor should be in a stable shutdown in a week, the Nuclear Regulatory Commission announced yesterday.

Victor Stello, the director of the commission's division of operating reactors, said that the scientists watching the reactor plan by May 2 to start relying completely on cooling by natural circulation.

Ever since the accident on March 28 at the plant near Middletown, Pa., engineers have been working to cool the system's intricate loops of steam and water pipes so that they are all "solid," or all water, with no steam anywhere.

In an ordinary reactor, that situation would be called a "cold shutdown." But, Mr. Stello said, "This is not a normal reactor. It's a damaged reactor, and 'cold shutdown' is not appropriate in describing it."

Damage to the radioactive fuel core has created pockets where cooling water cannot reach very well, so that temperatures will not be uniform throughout the system, Mr. Stello explained. Instruments showed on Monday that, while the coolant measured 175 degrees Fahrenheit, some sensors inside read 271 degrees. Pumps still are being used to drive the coolant water around the reactor, and the heat is being drawn off to produce steam.

The goal is to have both existing steam generators "solid" water by April 30, Mr. Stello said, in preparation for shutting off the pump on May 2. "There is no danger whatever of any (fuel) reheating," Mr. Stello said. "If it starts to heat up you just restart the pumps, that's all."

Critics have said that damaged, loose fuel pellets may have fallen to the bottom of the reactor where they could heat dangerously without being registered on the thermocouples, or temperature sensors, that are normally located near the top of the fuel assembly.

Mr. Stello said that the radiation monitoring instruments indicated that the "profile" of the internal core was normal, showing no significant loose fuel anywhere in the reactor. "If the (fuel) pellets did fall out, they're still approximately in the right position," he said.

New Filters

Scientists at the site are making further modifications for the "long-term cooling condition" that the plant will be in for the foreseeable future, Mr. Stello said. These include a new set of charcoal filters and a separate, new filter system to catch the radioactive iodine that has been leaking sporadically from the plant's auxiliary building. The iodine emissions yesterday were below the minimum detectable level, Mr. Stello said.

The changes also include the construction, now under way, of two closed loops of piping to take heat from the two steam generating units. The steam generators are now cooled by a main condenser, and the new units will allow the system's continued operation without the condenser, if necessary.

In Washington, the commission was to discuss today its emergency preparation status and the question of whether to shut down four operating nuclear power plants built by Babcock & Wilcox Co. of Lynchburg, Va., which constructed the Three Mile Island facility.

Carter Names 2 Envoys

WASHINGTON, April 25 (AP) — President Carter announced yesterday that he is nominating Walter Cutler, the ambassador to Zaire, to be ambassador to Iran, and Lawrence Pezzullo, the ambassador to Uruguay, to be ambassador to Nicaragua.

AFLAME — Fire at fuel storage depot in Conway, Ark., engulfs Larry Brewer, 28. He and another fireman were injured seriously Monday after tanker truck explosion started blaze.

Associated Press

Courts Given Leeway on Suspects' Rights

By Morton Mintz

WASHINGTON, April 25 (WP) — A suspect in police custody who refuses to waive in writing his right to silence and his right to counsel can lose the rights anyway, the Supreme Court ruled yesterday.

In "at least some cases waiver can be clearly inferred from the actions and words of the person interrogated," Justice Potter Stewart wrote for the majority. An "explicit statement of waiver is not invariably necessary" under the 1966 so-called Miranda rights decision, which implemented constitutional protections against self-incrimination, Justice Stewart wrote.

The ruling, by a 5 to 3 vote, reversed the North Carolina Supreme Court, which Justice Stewart said had created "an inflexible rule that no implicit waiver can ever suffice. . ."

His opinion emphasized that except for the North Carolina tribunal, such a rule has been rejected by "every other court" that has considered the issue: 10 of the 11 U.S. Courts of Appeals and the courts of at least 17 states.

In the dissenting opinion, however, Justice William Brennan Jr. gave prominence to a passage in the Miranda opinion in which then-Chief Justice Earl Warren emphasized that no effective waiver of the right to counsel can be recognized unless "specifically made" after a defendant has been warned that his statements can be used against him.

"There is no allegation of an affirmative waiver in this case," said Justice Brennan, who was joined by Justices Thurgood Marshall and John Paul Stevens. Justice Lewis Powell did not participate in deciding the case.

By allowing a waiver to be inferred, Justice Brennan said, the majority "shrouds in half-light the question of waiver, allowing courts to construct inferences from ambiguous words and gestures. But the very premise of Miranda requires that ambiguity be interpreted against the interrogator. . .

"Faced with 'actions and words' of uncertain meaning, some judges may find waivers where none occurred," Justice Brennan continued. "Others may fail to find them where they did. . . A simple prophylactic rule requiring the police to obtain an express waiver of the right to counsel before proceeding with interrogation eliminates these difficulties."

Just such an express waiver was made possible by the printed "Advice of Rights" form used by FBI agents in the case at issue and by the similar forms used by police departments in general.

The case grew out of a 1976 gas station robbery in Goldsboro, N.C., in which attendant Ralph Burlingame, who was shot in the back and was left with permanently paralyzed legs, testified in court that one of his two assailants was Willie Butler.

Butler was arrested in the Bronx, N.Y., by FBI agents who advised him of his rights under the Miranda ruling and who said they determined that he had an 11th-grade education. At trial, however, his lawyer contended that Butler could not read, thus calling into question his capacity to waive his rights knowingly.

Outside the trial jury's presence, agent David Martinez testified that Butler had read the rights form and said he understood what the rights were, but that he refused to sign the waiver on the form. "I will talk to you but I am not signing any form," he was quoted as saying.

The trial judge, holding that Butler had "effectively waived his rights," refused to suppress testimony by the FBI agents that Butler told them he and a friend had decided to rob a gas station. Butler denied he had participated in the robbery.

The jury convicted Butler, who drew two concurrent life sentences. The North Carolina Supreme Court ordered a new trial but was reversed yesterday.

Unwed Father Wins Right to Bar Adoption

By Jim Mann

WASHINGTON, April 25 — Abdiel Caban clearly loved his children, even though he never married their mother.

During the five years he lived with Maria Mohammed in New York, Mr. Caban helped rear the two children born of their relationship and helped pay for their support. After Mrs. Mohammed moved out, Mr. Caban kept contact with the children. At one point, he traveled to Puerto Rico to take custody of them.

Nevertheless, in 1976, when Mrs. Mohammed's husband attempted to adopt the children, thus effectively stripping Mr. Caban of all parental rights, Mr. Caban found himself powerless. Under a New York law, mothers of illegitimate children have the right to block adoptions, but fathers do not.

Yesterday, in a significant sex-discrimination case, the U.S. Supreme Court ruled 5 to 4 that the New York law violates the constitutional rights of Mr. Caban and other fathers of illegitimate children like him.

Rewritten Laws

The court's majority rejected the arguments of New York officials and of the four dissenting justices that mothers of illegitimate children should have greater legal rights than fathers, simply because they are the ones who must bear the children. "Maternal and paternal roles are not invariably different in importance," Justice Lewis Powell Jr. wrote for the court.

In practical terms, the ruling will cause many state legislatures to rewrite laws concerning the adoption of illegitimate children.

The Supreme Court left open the possibility for states to strip a father of his right to contest adoptions of his illegitimate children if the father abandons the children at birth or fails to acknowledge paternity. But the court made clear that those like Mr. Caban who show continued interest in their children must be given the right to block adoptions.

The decision could also prompt some fathers of illegitimate children to challenge completed adoptions. Justice Powell's opinion did not say whether the ruling will apply retroactively. In dissent, Justice John Paul Stevens said that the decision should not apply to past adoptions, and predicted that the case will be "of limited effect."

According to the Department of Health, Education and Welfare, the 515,700 illegitimate births in the United States in 1977 represented 15.5 percent of all births in the nation that year.

© Los Angeles Times

California Plans Windpower Test

SAN FRANCISCO, April 25 (AP) — A private company plans to build 20 windmills in a gusty California valley to supply enough power for 1,000 persons and save 175,000 barrels of oil a year, state officials have announced.

Twenty windmills will be erected at Pacheco Pass, about 80 miles south of San Francisco, with each of the units generating a maximum of 50 kilowatts.

The $75-million project is being undertaken by U.S. Windpower Inc. of Massachusetts.

The state will buy power from the company at rates equivalent to those for power from traditional sources. The savings in use of oil, calculated at current world market prices, would be about $2.5 million a year.

Trudeau's Party Loses Test Before National Election

CHARLOTTETOWN, Canada, April 25 (AP) — Conservatives won 21 of 32 seats in this week's Prince Edward Island parliamentary elections, signaling the loss by Prime Minister Pierre Trudeau's Liberal Party of its last provincial government a month before the national elections. The Conservatives took power here for the first time in 13 years.

Mr. Trudeau, in office 11 years, has called elections for May 22. A poll by the Canadian Broadcasting Corp. says that the Conservatives stand to gain 40.2 percent of the vote, the Liberals 38.4 percent, the New Democrats 16 percet and the Social Credit Party just under 5 percent.

But Mr. Trudeau said Monday that he might not step down if he loses. He said that he would consider seeking New Democratic support in Parliament even if the Conservatives win as many as 10 more seats more than the Liberals.

In addition to Prince Edward Island, Conservatives are in power in Newfoundland, New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, Ontario, Manitoba and Alberta. The Parti Quebecois forms the government in Quebec; the New Democrat Party in Saskatchewan, the Social Credit Party in British Columbia.

Carter Ex-Adviser on Drugs Gets UN Job

WASHINGTON, April 25 (WP) — Dr. Peter Bourne, President Carter's former chief adviser on health and drug abuse, has been hired by the United Nations to help plan a major UN program for development and conservation of global water resources.

UN officials said yesterday that Dr. Bourne will work as a coordinating consultant for the UN Development Fund and the World Health Organization in setting up the program, to be called the United Nations Decade for Water.

Dr. Bourne, a British-born psychiatrist and personal friend of the president, was forced to resign his White House post last July after giving an aide a prescription made out to a fictitious person for a controlled drug.

Although the incident prompted a criminal investigation, no charges were preferred against Dr. Bourne or the woman to whom he gave the prescription. Last December, Dr. Bourne was reprimanded by the state medical board in Georgia, where he holds his license to practice.

The UN officials said that Dr. Bourne had been engaged to work on the water program under a two-year consulting contract. They added that his salary was being negotiated and that his duties have not been defined.

However, the officials said, it is possible that he will become chairman of a committee coordinating the work on the water programs of different UN agencies. Some officials said that there also has been talk about Dr. Bourne possibly becoming chairman of a planned special UN conference on water resources.

The UN officials said that no special pressure had been brought by the Carter administration to obtain the post for Dr. Bourne. While conceding that he has no expertise in water conservation, they said that he was hired because he once headed the U.S. delegation to the UN Development Fund and understands the UN bureaucracy.

—JOHN M. GOSHKO

Talmadge Delays Senate Testimony

WASHINGTON, April 25 (AP) — Sen. Herman Talmadge, D-Ga., told the Senate Ethics Committee yesterday that he would not be the first witness Monday when the committee opens public hearings on financial misconduct allegations against him.

Sen. Talmadge also asked the committee to allow him to be questioned only by committee members and not by outside counsel or staff.

The committee replied that it would respect his wishes as to when he wanted to testify. It also said that it would consider his wish to be questioned only by committee members even though this request was "in variance with the committee's purpose in retaining special counsels."

Committee sources said that no decision had been made on who would be the first witness, but that members of the senator's office staff might be the first to be called.

$1 Million in Jewels Stolen at N.Y. Store

NEW YORK, April 25 (AP) — An estimated $1 million in diamonds and jewelry was stolen in a burglary last night at Gimbels department store in Manhattan, police said.

Investigators said that the jewelry was missing from a fifth-floor safe that had been broken into. Police said that they did not know how the thieves had entered or left the store.

Yale Cuts Tie to Bank, Lender to South Africa

NEW HAVEN, Conn., April 25 (UPI) — Yale University will sell $1 million in stock it owns in Morgan Guaranty Trust, a New York-based bank that lends money to South Africa, Yale President Bartlett Giamatti has said.

The decision, made at a meeting this week of the university's board of trustees, was in line with a policy adopted last year forbidding investment in banks that do business with the South African government.

Controversy Expected

U.S. Proposes World Pact To Protect Environment

By Margot Hornblower

WASHINGTON, April 25 (WP) — Spurred by growing international conflicts over the environment, the United States is proposing a treaty that would require participating governments to prepare environmental assessments and consult with other nations on potentially harmful projects.

Assistant Secretary of State Lucy Benson left last week for Nairobi, where she will present the idea to the representatives of more than 50 nations assembled for a United Nations Environment Program meeting.

The proposal, which could affect millions of dollars in industrial and development activity around the world, could be controversial, a State Department official said last week. "We are setting it forward rather gently so we don't scare people off," he said. "Governments are very possessive about their prerogatives."

The treaty idea was outlined in a resolution sponsored by Sen. Claiborne Pell, D-R.I., and passed unanimously by the Senate last July. It would export the basic principles of the landmark U.S. environmental law, the 1969 National Environmental Policy Act.

A treaty would address such problems as:

• The acid rain from power plants in Europe that has poisoned the lakes of several Nordic countries.

• Dams built in one country that affect nations downstream. The United States, for example, is arguing with Canada over North Dakota's Garrison Diversion project that could pollute Canadian rivers.

• The clearing of tropical forest in one country that might cause erosion and flooding in a neighboring nation.

• Nuclear reactors that could release radiation across borders.

• A Soviet proposal to divert rivers that feed into the Arctic Ocean, thus affecting the polar ice cap.

As outlined in the Pell resolution, a treaty would require the preparation of an environmental assessment, a concise document, for any major project that would affect "the global commons" or the environment of another country. The global commons include the oceans and the atmosphere.

Before undertaking a project, countries would consult with potentially affected states or, in the case of the global commons, with the UN Environment Program. The countries would delay the project for 90 days to allow for consultation. They would agree to "employ a good-faith effort to settle disputes."

The treaty would apply only to projects within a country's boundaries, not to projects that it might undertake in another country. An executive order made last January, however, requires U.S. agencies to write environmental assessments for projects undertaken abroad.

The treaty proposal would not require environmental impact statements, the elaborate analyses required for U.S. projects. "The assessment procedures contemplated would be modest and flexible," according to a State Department cable to 20 embassies.

If the treaty proposal is well-received at the Nairobi meeting, the United States would seek this fall to have the United Nations instruct the Environment Program to develop principles for a treaty. Negotiations could begin in 1981.

U.S. Court Rules Against Parents In Laetrile Case

BOSTON, April 25 (AP) — A Massachusetts judge yesterday ordered the parents of 3-year-old leukemia victim Chad Green to stop giving him Laetrile, which he termed "ineffective" and a serious risk to the child's health.

State authorities said that they would not try to enforce the ruling on Gerald and Diane Green, who fled in January with their son to Mexico, where Laetrile's use is legal. Mr. Green said yesterday that they plan to stay there "until we are fully aware of the implications of the ruling."

Before their departure, the Greens had been treating their son with natural foods, massive doses of vitamins, enzyme enemas and Laetrile, a substance derived from a chemical found naturally in the pits of apricots and peaches and in bitter almonds.

In his ruling, Judge Guy Volterra said that the boy is suffering from low-grade chronic cyanide poisoning stemming from his treatment with Laetrile. He also concluded that huge doses of Vitamin A, administered daily by his parents, had begun to impair his liver function.

But because the Greens are "beyond the reach of American law," said a state assistant attorney general, "the decision to return is now theirs to make. Chad's best interests will be served by their return. Otherwise, his life will be in danger. He's not getting good medical care there."

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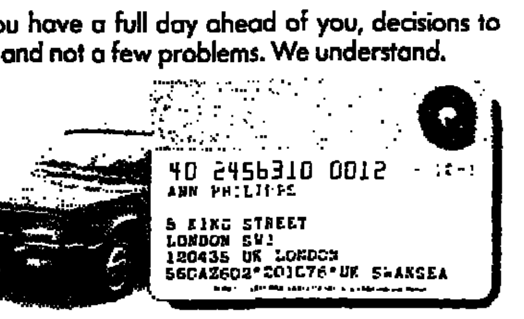

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Prospectors Earn 4 Times Average Wage

Miners Bear Siberian Cold for the Gold

By Craig R. Whitney

UST-NERA, U.S.S.R. — If you could figure out how much gold the Russians produced in this northeast Siberian mining town, you probably would be thrown in jail for spying. So secret are the figures that the posters outside the mine headquarters do not say how many tons were produced in January and February — they just say, "Plan fulfilled."

The Indigirka River valley here has the distinction of being the coldest area of human habitation in the Northern Hemisphere. It reached 70.4 degrees below zero Celsius in 1959, and the winter lasts so long that the miners can work only three months a year. Last winter was comparatively mild: The low for the year was 57 below zero in February.

The scenery is breathtaking. White-capped forested mountains of the Cherski Range rise high above the icy flat expanse of the river. The sun gets blotted out by a haze of ice particles and coal smoke from the steam plant, unesthetically but mercifully close to the town, that does valiant battle against the cold. There could be only one reason anyone would live here: the gold.

270 Tons

Only South Africa produces more gold than the Soviet Union. The U.S. Bureau of Mines estimated recently that Soviet production would be 270 tons in 1980; $285.8 million worth was sold to the United States last year, providing foreign currency the Soviet government needs for trade with the West.

Much of the gold is found by prospectors, who can still strike it rich in the Soviet Far East. Alexander Lyubimov, who is both deputy mayor of Ust-Nera and an official of the state gold-mining enterprise, although he would not discuss the latter position, said that the state sent teams of 20 to 100 prospectors into the mountains to look for nuggets.

"They make salaries depending on how much gold they find," he said, "and the more they find the better. At a minimum each one of them makes 8,000 to 10,000 rubles a year." That is $12,000 to $15,000, a princely salary by Soviet standards — the average wage is 1,860 rubles, or $2,800, not including fringe benefits.

"It's not in the psychology of our people to steal," Mr. Lyubimov said, dismissing the idea that someone lucky enough to find a big nugget might disappear with it. He added that no one ever got close to a chunk of gold unless there were at least two others with him to watch his every move. Finally he conceded that thieves were jailed. "The more they steal," he said, "the longer they get."

The Ust-Nera museum displays two enormous nuggets, each about the size of a man's fist, but they are only facsimiles. "They'd be stolen if they were real," the museum director confided.

Siberia is in many ways a natural treasury of precious minerals and energy resources, but not much of it stays in the region. An example is the kimberlite pipes, the solidified material extruded from the depths of the Earth by ancient volcanic activity, which yield industrial and gem diamonds, most of them in the Mirny area 900 miles west of here.

Soviet officials do not permit visitors in mines. When gold is found, they say, it is taken "to the center," meaning Moscow, by special cargo flights. Asked how often that is done, Mayor Igor Dmitriyev, a member of the Yakut ethnic minority that lived in this area for centuries before the Russians came, replied, "If you lived here all the time, you'd know."

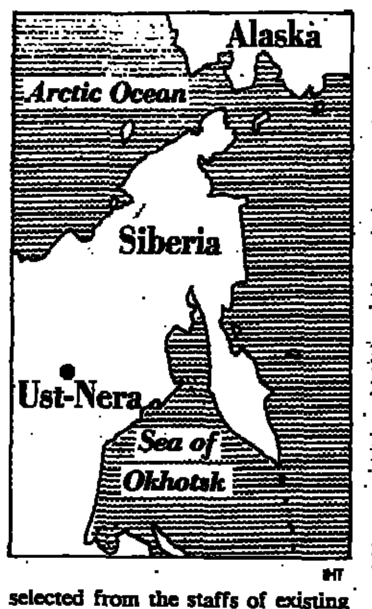
On the hair-raising flight between the mountains to Yakutsk, passenger planes pass over a fenced-in bunker complex that could be the local Fort Knox. As is customary on all Soviet planes, photography from the air is prohibited, and flight attendants make sure all cameras are stowed in the overhead racks.

Mining Operations

According to Mr. Lyubimov, there are seven dredgers scattered through the upper Indigirka area, with the main ore-concentrating plant at Sarylakh. Other gold-mining operations are in the southern Yakutian fields around Aldan.

Workers for the independent prospecting teams in the hills are selected from the staffs of existing mining complexes, Mr. Lyubimov said, and are assigned claims to exploit. They are also given loans to build shelter and cabins. "It's against our law to live in tents in this climate," Mr. Lyubimov said, "and it's illegal for an individual to stake a claim on his own or just go out panning."

Ust-Nera was settled in 1937, at the height of Stalin's purges. The road to the Pacific Coast port of Magadan, through which all of Ust-Nera's meat and potatoes come even today, is said to have been built by prison-camp labor. City officials say there are no camps in the region today.



Haley's 'Roots' Translated for Sales in China

PEKING, April 25 (UPI) — "Roots," Alex Haley's best-selling story of his search for his family's origin in Africa, is being translated into Chinese for publication in China, a U.S. publisher has said.

Winthrop Knowlton, chairman of Harper & Row in New York, said that several other works by contemporary U.S. authors also are being prepared for publication in China.

Among them are Herman Wouk's two long novels on the World War II era, "Winds of War" and "War and Remembrance," and Saul Bellow's "Humboldt's Gift."

The royalties probably will be zero. China has no internal copyright laws, and is not a party to the International Copyright Convention, Mr. Knowlton said.

A 1903 treaty between the United States and the Manchu government gave China the right to publish U.S. books at will, and the Peking government has said that it inherited the treaty from its predecessors.

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Seen Aligning With Vietnam

Laos Mobilizing Its Army For Possible China War

By Elizabeth Becker

VIENTIANE, Laos, April 25 (WP) — The Laotian government is preparing its people and mobilizing its army for the possibility of war with the Chinese, who are described by officials here as "intent on destroying our new government."

The Laotian claim last month that China had invaded a small part of its northern border was a prelude to an intense anti-Chinese propaganda campaign and a major military recruitment drive. All rank of people have been schooled at local "political meetings" on what is called an imminent Chinese threat.

The Laotian government has begun drafting about 13,000 soldiers, a dramatic increase to the small national force of about 50,000. The Laotian Army is under military alert.

Laos, a nation of 3 million, is becoming increasingly bellicose toward its neighbor of 900 million because of Vietnam's alliance with the Soviet Union. Vietnam is said to have at least 40,000 troops stationed here and many have been seen moving toward the Laos-China border since Laos claimed that the Chinese had invaded.

The Laotian sensitivity about these foreign troops was evident on a recent visit to the northern Xieng Khouang province; a group of journalists were forbidden to photograph the Vietnamese soldiers.

Until last autumn, Laos had quietly stayed out of the war in Indochina. Even though it shares borders with China, Vietnam and Cambodia, Laos had kept up a semblance of neutrality. With the Vietnamese invasion and takeover of Cambodia, however, and with the Chinese invasion of Vietnam, Laos has abandoned that stance.

Fighting in Cambodia

Laotian troops are now fighting in Cambodia with the Vietnamese and their Cambodian allies against the remaining Pol Pot resistance troops, well-placed Western sources report. In the northern Laos reaches, they add, the Soviet Union has installations for defense and intelligence-gathering.

Laotian charges that China is manipulating ethnic Chinese, using minority hill tribes for sabotage and planning an invasion, are almost identical to Vietnamese charges last year before the Chinese invasion of Vietnam. Soubanh Srithirath, director general of the Foreign Ministry, said that the threat of war was even more urgent. "Should there be another war between China and Vietnam, Laos will be part of it," he said.

To many Asian and foreign observers, it appears that Laos may become the new focus of the continuing struggle for dominance in Indochina. "China lost big in Cambodia, and Vietnam is becoming overstretched," a European diplomat said. "There is a general mobilization campaign in Vietnam but that can't help. The most vulnerable and easiest country for Chinese interests right now is Laos."

Thailand Maintains Secrecy On Policy Toward Refugees

By Henry Kamm

BANGKOK (NYT) — Cambodian soldiers and civilians are flowing toward the Thai border, and often across it, in increasing numbers and for a variety of reasons. The Thai response is equally varied.

Thai policy on this delicate political and military problem is consistent in one respect: Thailand wants the problem to be handled only by Thai authorities, without the assistance of international organizations and without such foreign observers as journalists in the border area.

As a result of the virtual exclusion of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, the International Committee of the Red Cross, the refugee officials of embassies and the press, information about the situation is sketchy.

The secrecy is enhanced by a recent decision to turn the problem over to the military authorities, which leaves not only foreigners but also normally well-informed Thai civilian officials grasping at straws.

Well-placed diplomatic sources agree on the outlines of the problem. A renewed Vietnamese offensive this month has pushed troops loyal to the deposed premier, Pol Pot, to the Thai border along a line from Cambodia's northwest corner southward beyond the border crossing point of Poipet, Cambodia, and Aranyaprathet, Thailand.

Depending on the amount of Vietnamese pressure, the Pol Pot troops have encamped with their backs against the border or have crossed into Thailand with no intention of becoming refugees.

Thailand is officially neutral, but privately, Thai officials, particularly in the military, make no secret of their hope that the Pol Pot forces will continue to be a strong foe of the Vietnamese. Thailand views Vietnam's apparent striving for regional superiority with far greater concern than the cruelty of the former Pol Pot regime and wishes that the regime had survived.

As a result, Thailand wants the Cambodians who have come here since the Vietnamese invasion to return — the Pol Pot troops in order to continue the fight, and the others to prevent their becoming an obstacle to good relations with the Cambodians resisting the Vietnam-dominated regime of Heng Samrin.

According to the best-informed diplomats, the weekend reports that 20,000 to 50,000 Cambodians had crossed into Thailand in recent days are probably inaccurate but do give an indication of the magnitude of Thailand's problem.

On April 12, Thai military authorities loaded onto buses more than 1,700 refugees, who had sought asylum in Aranyaprathet since the Vietnamese conquest of Phnom Penh on Jan. 7, and told authorities in Aranyaprathet that they were being transferred to the southern camp of Klong Yai.

A well-informed source reported Monday that the refugees, mainly women and children, were unloaded at a Thai border village and marched for two days without food to a camp controlled by guerrilla troops of the rightist Khmer Serei movement, which has had clandestine Thai military support since 1975.

The Khmer Serei, or Free Cambodians, share with their former foes, the Pol Pot forces, a hatred of the Vietnamese invaders and the Cambodians making common cause with them. In a recent interview in Peking, Prince Norodom Sihanouk, the former Cambodian head of state, said that his Chinese hosts had told him that they were financing Khmer Serei soldiers to fight alongside the Pol Pot forces, who also have Chinese support.

Basque Rebels Warn Japanese

BILBAO, Spain, April 25 (UPI) — Basque separatist guerrillas today warned Japan against investing in a nuclear power center that they have vowed to keep from being put into operation.

The guerrilla group ETA (Basque Nation and Freedom) issued the warning in a letter to the Japanese Embassy in Madrid and gave copies to Basque newspapers. The power company that is building the Lemoniz nuclear center near here has sought Japanese financing for the project.

The guerrillas tried unsuccessfully to storm the Lemoniz site in December, 1977, and last year bombed the plant, killing two workmen.

Waldheim Going to China, Vietnam in Mediation Bid

By Malcolm Browne

KUALA LUMPUR, Malaysia, April 25 (NYT) — In an atmosphere of deep anxiety about the danger of a new major war in southeast Asia, United Nations Secretary-General Kurt Waldheim made final preparations here today for a trip to Vietnam and China, hoping to persuade the antagonists to accept some form of mediation.

Mr. Waldheim will spend three days in each country before visiting North and South Korea. He initiated the effort in the absence of any request from Vietnam or China, and UN sources said that both nations have expressed misgivings about it.

He arrives in the area at a time of increased tension along the Chinese-Vietnamese border and new accusations by the two neighbors. There have been indications in the last few days that talks by China and Vietnam aimed at ending their war begun last February have become deadlocked.

Cambodia Fighting

The situation in Cambodia is a major issue for Mr. Waldheim, as well. Vietnamese forces in western Cambodia reportedly are fighting a campaign to end resistance by guerrillas of the former Cambodian regime of Pol Pot before the rainy season beginning next month effectively halts fighting.

In the last two days, Mr. Waldheim has met with Malaysian leaders, who reportedly expressed fears that a new Indochina conflict could quickly spill over into a number of neighboring countries.

Thousands of Cambodians, civilian refugees and soldiers in the Pol Pot guerrilla army have been streaming across the Thai border in recent days under the pressure of the Vietnamese offensive. Thailand has allowed some of them temporary access to its territory, and it is feared in some quarters that this could prompt Vietnam to send its troops in after them. A military confrontation between Thai and Vietnamese forces could have far-reaching results, it is believed.

Delayed Solution

Diplomats close to the situation said that they saw little hope that Mr. Waldheim's mission would immediately solve any of the problems. Vietnamese leaders are expected to be unwilling to discuss their involvement in Cambodia because Hanoi clearly hopes for a military solution that would bring Cambodia fully under the rule of their ally, President Heng Samrin.

Yet Vietnam almost certainly faces a long and costly fight with the Cambodian guerrillas. Diplomats say that in view of Hanoi's presumed uncertainty about the possibility of a new Chinese invasion of Vietnam much more serious than the one in February, Vietnam might consider some mediated solution in Cambodia.

Mr. Waldheim will face Vietnamese government leaders who have always rejected any UN peacekeeping role, and they seem unlikely to change this attitude now. But UN officials say that Mr. Waldheim's mission might cool the immediate tension enough that international mediation, possibly similar to the 1954 Geneva conference that ended the war between France and its Indochina colonies, could begin later.

Marvella Bayh, 46, Dies; Wife of Indiana Senator

WASHINGTON, April 25 (WP) — Marvella Bayh, 46, died of cancer yesterday at the National Institutes of Health in Bethesda, Md. She had turned her battle against the disease into an example of common sense, hope and courage for others.

Her husband, Sen. Birch Bayh, D-Ind., was at her side when she died.

Mrs. Bayh was afflicted with cancer in 1971 and underwent a mastectomy. She became a special representative of the American Cancer Society and gave hundreds of talks and interviews on how the disease can be prevented and on the importance of early detection and treatment.

In February, last year, Mrs. Bayh learned that her cancer would lead to her death.

She refused to abandon her work or her optimism. She gave her last speech at Charlottesville, Va., March 2, calling for a "full-scale war against this disease that will claim the lives of 55 million Americans who are living today. We now are saving one in three cancer patients, but we have the medical knowledge to save one in two."

Mrs. Bayh said that the years in which she has contended with cancer had been "the greatest growth period in my life. These years since cancer came to me have been the most rewarding, the most fulfilling, the happiest in my life."

Before her first illness in 1971, Mrs. Bayh had devoted herself to her husbanhind her to crusade against cancer. She played no part in her husband's 1976 try for the Democratic presidential nomination.

Mrs. Bayh was born in Enid, Okla. Her parents were Delbert and Bernett Hern. Her father was a farmer who was active in Democratic politics.

She married Sen. Bayh in August, 1952. They lived on the Bayh family farm near Terre Haute, I lived on the Bayh family farm near Terre Haute, Ind., and Mrs. Bayh attended Indiana State University. Two years later, her husband won his first term in the Senate.

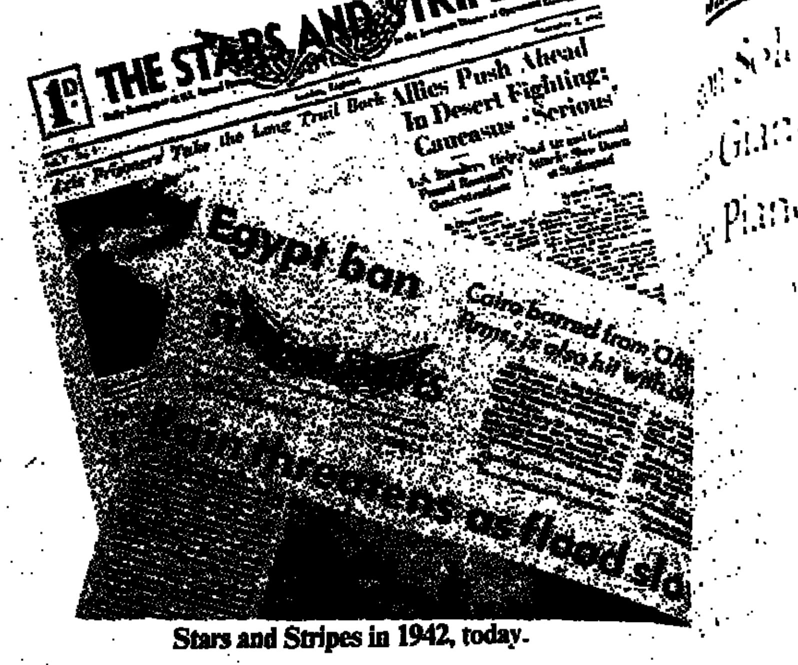
Leopold Ludwig

HAMBURG, April 25 (AP) — Conductor Leopold Ludwig, 71, former musical director of the Hamburg State Opera, died yesterday.

Mr. Ludwig, a guest conductor at many of the world's opera houses had been ill a long time, a spokesman said. He was under treatment at Lueneburg hospital outside Hamburg when he had a heart attack.

Raoul Vreven

SAINT-TROND, Belgium, April 25 (Reuters) — Raoul Vreven, 78, a former Belgian minister and Resistance leader died Monday. Mr. Vreven was one of the first to join the Resistance. He was arrested by the Nazis in 1943 and spent the rest of the war in concentration camps.



Stars and Stripes in 1942, today.

Media

Stars and Stripes at 37: Changes in GIs, Paper

By Gale Wiley

DARMSTADT, West Germany (IHT) — On April 18, 1942, a small group of American GIs patched together the first issue of an eight-page weekly in a small printing shop in bomb-blitzed London. The newspaper was The Stars and Stripes, born again after a brief existence in World War I to bring news and entertainment to World War II dogfaces like Willie and Joe, the mud-caked, combat-weary infantrymen of Bill Mauldin's cartoons.

A few months later The Stars and Stripes became a daily and almost two generations later it is still going strong, a $33.6-million-a-year newspaper-and-bookstore operation headquartered at a former Luftwaffe training field in suburban Griesheim. The clanking linotypes have been replaced by high-speed photocomposition machines; the copy editors have turned in their pencils and paste pots and work at electronic editing consoles in an air-conditioned room. And a woman colonel will soon take charge.

Wartime Stripes was a freewheeling operation with major editions in London, then in liberated Paris and Rome. But small groups of GI editors and reporters also set up editions behind the troops wherever they could find a printing press. No one kept count of them all. A few years ago, Stan Swinton, now an Associated Press news executive, recalled the wartime camaraderie of his days at Stripes: "It was the only organization in the world where colonels called privates Joe and privates called colonels Joe."

Less Familiarity

Today it's a closely controlled business with cost accountants as well as reporters and editors. As the paper quietly noted its 37th birthday earlier this month, Willie and Joe might have been surprised to see how it has changed.

The privates (actually mostly specialists these days), have long since stopped calling the colonels Joe, the staff is largely civilian with a smattering of GIs who concentrate on military news and features. The military writers do not wear their uniforms on assignments, but a watchful first sergeant keeps tab on the length of their hair.

The makeshift wartime daily of four to eight pages has turned into a 28-page daily tabloid with general world and U.S. news, military career information and such things as consumer advice for harried service wives trying to cope with the decline of the dollar.

The audience has changed, too. The draftees are gone, replaced by all-volunteer forces with a steadily increasing proportion of women and members of minority groups.

Although the paper is printed here and distributed throughout Europe, North Africa and the Middle East wherever U.S. forces are stationed, the paper's circulation today is heavily concentrated in West Germany, where the bulk of a half-million servicemen and their families are clustered in increasingly isolated American compounds. They begin the day in American barracks or housing areas with their Stars and Stripes, go to work with American colleagues, shop in the American PX and commissary, compare hi-fi components in American audio shops, gripe about the decline of the dollar at Happy Hour at American clubs, listen to the American Forces radio all day and in the evening maybe go to an American movie or watch the 10 p.m. news on American Forces television.

First Woman Editor

The editor-in-chief is a colonel or Navy captain, but Stars and Stripes staffers will soon be saying "Yes, Ma'am" instead of "Yes, Sir" to their colonel, Army Col. Ruby R. Stauber, that is.

Stauber, 51, who takes over the paper (paid circulation currently 108,000) this summer, will be the first female editor-in-chief in the newspaper's history. To the job she brings 28 years of military service, a master's degree in journalism from the University of Missouri, and a host of Army public affairs assignments.

On her fourth assignment in Europe, Stauber currently works in Stuttgart as deputy director for the public affairs office of EUCOM, the combined U.S. Army, Air Force and Navy headquarters for Europe, which is in effect the publisher and sets the paper's editorial policy.

Stauber's appointment comes as a sex-discrimination case is pending against the paper, filed by a woman reporter who alleges that men were chosen over her for better positions although she is as wel[l] or better qualified.

There have been other changes.

In contrast to the short-live[d] World War I weekly (71 issues) o[f] Alexander Woollcott and Harol[d] Ross, World War II Stripes staye[d] in Europe long after the wartim[e] draftees had mopped up the Thir[d] Reich and were demobilized.

The European edition, thanks t[o] profits from the sale of books an[d] magazines, has grown into a hug[e] bookstore-printshop-newspape[r] business with 27 servicepersons an[d] 650 civilian employees.

This is in sharp contrast to th[e] financially ailing Pacific editio[n] published in Tokyo. Pacific Sta[rs] and Stripes circulation has plum[met]ed from a Vietnam War peak o[f] 210,000 to less than 40,000 with th[e] retreat of American forces fro[m] Vietnam and and other Pacific cu[t]backs. This, coupled with the shar[p] decline of the dollar against th[e] yen, plunged Pacific Stripes deep[ly] into the red, but a Pentagon spoke[s]man says it is now back in th[e] black.

Profitable

Although the European editio[n] loses about $3.5 million a year (GI[s] pay 15 cents for the paper), th[e] printshop and more than 215 Sta[rs] and Stripes bookstores brought i[n] enough revenue for a profit of mo[re] than $1 million in the 1978 fisc[al] year.

And for the last three years, wi[th] a congressional nod, Stripes h[as] been running advertising inser[ts] from so-called nonappropriat[ed] fund activities. Recently, the co[n]gressional Joint Committee [on] Printing expanded Stripes' autho[ri]ty to run ads to include feder[al] credit unions and Department [of] Defense approved banks.

"The advertising in Stars a[nd] Stripes is not commercial in a[ny] way," according to Navy Ca[pt.] Jack A. Garrow, chief of public a[f]fairs at EUCOM. (Advertising re[v]enues for Stars and Stripes we[re] $67,600 in fiscal 1977 and $84,5[...] in fiscal 1978).

William Donnelly, publisher [of] the weekly Army Times and oth[er] private publications aimed at th[e] military, believes there should b[e] no advertising in Stars and Stripe[s] and says it is "unfair to the publish[]ers of other periodicals [such as] Army Times] in that they general[ly] cannot meet such competition, ow[]ing to the great advantag[e] posssessed by a government publ[i]cation."

Gripes and Answers

Talks with readers indicate th[at] most seem satisfied with their "au[]thorized unofficial" paper. One [of] the readers' favorite sections of th[e] paper is "Letters to the Editor" where service personnel and the[ir] dependants gripe and the milita[ry] answers.

Some people, such as Air For[ce] Sgt. Gary Davis of Dallas, com[]plains that Stripes does a poor jo[b] of following up on local storie[s]. Army Staff Sgt. Richard Wood [of] Macon, Ga., feels there are to[o] many military stories.

Although it is EUCOM polic[y] that Stripes reporters "will not en[]gage in independent political, dip[]lomatic or expose reporting," th[e] editor-in-chief, Army Col. Bill Spangler says his paper is credibl[e] and functions without any kind o[f] control.

Says Spangler:

"People sometimes wonder how you can be an 'authorized unofficial' newspaper. Well, 'authorized' means that the Department of De[]fense says to the command that i[f] you want a newspaper you're au[]thorized to have one. But you ar[e] 'unofficial' in the sense that you ar[e] not the official spokesman for th[e] Department of Defense, the mili[]tary departments or any of the ser[]vices. We are not the officia[l] spokesman. We put out a credibl[e] newspaper, but we're not the offi[]cial spokesman."

Some disagree. A staff write[r] says: "Our local reporting, thoug[h] many of the individual items ar[e] fine in their own right, is as a whol[e] so much pablum. We know of n[o] crime or political difficulty unles[s] some general or his press agen[t] calls us on the phone and tells us i[t] exists . . . A locally organize[d] tourist junket with a Darmstad[t]-based colonel in charge fires up ou[r] front office while Americans livin[g] in fear of their lives in a crumblin[g] Shahdom were not news until th[e] wire services told us so."

Back in 1945, few expected tha[t] American forces would still be sta[]tioned in Europe 34 years after th[e] war ended, or that Stripes woul[d] still be there with them. Today i[t] looks as if the Stars and Stripe[s] may turn into the Stars and Stripe[s] forever.

Jazz

Weston Solo: Gentle Giant On the Piano

By Michael Zwerin

PARIS (IHT) — Randy Weston embraced his cousin Frisco last week in the dressing room of the Chapelle des Lombards. Frisco was wearing a natty pinstripe suit. with a carnation in the lapel, and a red vest. A fedora was tilted at a jaunty angle. He leaned on a shiny cane.

Frisco was an important impresario in his day, a well-known character on many scenes, a friend of Sidney Bechet. "This cat's a legend," smiled Weston, one arm raped over Frisco's shoulder.

Over 80, still hanging out like a ung buck, Frisco expresses his actical view of life with a toothless grin. "It's just good still being around."

It runs in the family. Over 50 himself, Weston has the energy of a pre-teenager, the curiosity of an adolescent and takes chances like a rookie. He is playing solo piano now: "Going out there by yourself is like learning music all over again. Every gig is a struggle, and that's the way it should be."

Toured Africa

Described as the "Gentle Giant" and "a school unto himself," Weston composed "Little Niles" and "High Fly," both in the standard repertoire. His groups toured Africa several times in the 1960s, and his music gradually grew more African. After one last swing through 14 African countries sponsored by the State Department, he settled in Morocco.

Somewhat defensively, he explains: "Africa doesn't start south of the Sahara. I felt as much African spirit in Morocco as in Gabon or the Congo. What I love about Africa is its variety."

Paul Bowles, Brion Gysin and the bubbling international intellec-

Pianist Randy Weston
"Learning music all over again."

tual community of Tangier helped broaden his horizons beyond the purely musical. Since leaving Morocco in the early 1970s, he has moved restlessly between bases in Annecy, France, and New York, never staying anywhere very long.

Randy Weston is 6½ feet tall. For him the road means bruised knees, bumping his head all day and sleeping curled-up at night. But he is looking for something and beginning to find it. His reputation is growing beyond subcult limits. His playing has become more communicative and complete.

Mixed Influences

Like Jaki Byard, Weston positively flaunts his influences. He mixes Tatumesque arpeggios, Monkish clusters, a hard-driving single-note right hand reminiscent of Bud Powell and interludes of solid stride left hand with a distillation of his African experience, and the result is more than a sum of its parts.

He has no agent or manager, only friends helping him in their spare time; he is a circuit unto himself as well as a school. As an "Afro-American expert" he performs for organizations that do not otherwise engage jazz musicians. He played classical music festivals in Sicily, Colorado and France, working with a trio in San Antonio and Chicago clubs in between.

He conducts lecture-demonstrations on three continents: "I just did one for 500 children between the ages of 6 and 12 in Lyons. I talked about the blues and about how jazz uses many of the same rules as African music. It's exciting. Through having to verbalize my ideas about music, I'm beginning to put all sorts of things together. I'm learning."

Randy Weston, solo, Chapelle des Lombards, 62 Rue des Lombards, Paris 1, through May 1, 8:30 p.m.

On the Arts Agenda

More than 40 theater troupes will participate in the Theater of the Nations season in Hamburg April 26-May 13, with performances taking place in the Hamburg State Opera, the Hamburg Schauspielhaus, the Thalia Theater, and other city theaters. Among the companies scheduled to appear are the Vienna Burgtheater, the Royal Shakespeare, the Peking Opera, the Wuerttemberg State Theater of Stuttgart, the Theatron Technis of Athens, Els Joglars of Barcelona, the New York Street Theater Caravan, the San Quentin Drama Workshop of San Francisco, the Squat Theater of New York and the Werktheater of Amsterdam. Numerous one-man spectacles, street theater, film, workshops and exhibitions are included.

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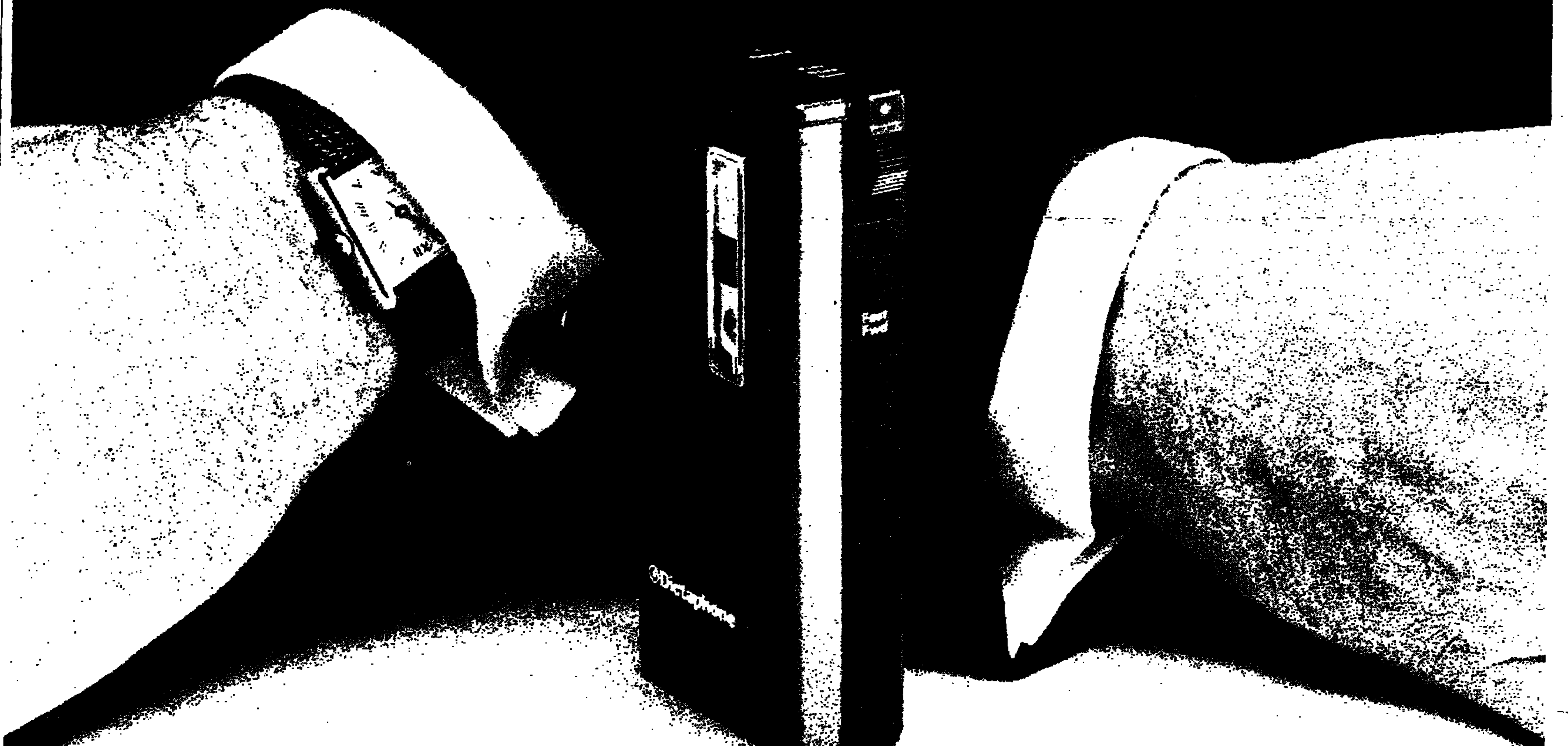

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INTERNATIONAL
Herald Tribune
Published with The New York Times and The Washington Post
Page 6 Thursday, April 26, 1979

Zimbabwe Election Results

The land named for Cecil Rhodes has virtually become the land of those ancient ruins, Zimbabwe. The black majority has voted for a government that, for all its protection to whites in the initial stages, promises a regime governed by the people as a whole. And the majority that voted seemed to many observers to be reflecting a common Rhodesian desire for peace. That majority, and that vote, seemed legitimate to many observers, despite the facts that the election took place under martial law and the pressures of guerrilla warfare — and for most of those involved, it was the first time they had cast ballots.

* * *

And then came a serious blow. One of the black leaders seeking election, the Rev. Ndabaningi Sithole, who had initially praised the balloting as fair, switched his opinion and said his faction would refuse to recognize the results, overwhelmingly in favor of Bishop Abel Muzorewa.

This gravely undercuts the election as a legitimate part of the transitional process from Rhodesia to Zimbabwe. There were very probably some forms of coercion in getting voters to the polls and in influencing their vote. It has not been alleged that the voting was impeccable, simply that it was reasonably honest under the difficult circumstances that prevailed. But now the Sithole accusations are likely to damage severely the credibility of the electoral route to majority rule and give new strength to those who believe the only way to achieve that goal is by force of arms.

The members of the Patriotic Front, headed by Robert Mugabe and Joshua Nkomo, have denied the validity of the elections since Prime Minister Ian Smith first put the idea forward. They point out that Hitler came to power through elections and call the Smith government "Fascist," so that even if there were no suspicious circumstances involved in the voting, the Patriotic Front would not accept the results. What the Sithole accusations have done is to weaken support for the Smith program in Rhodesia and abroad, and supply additional vigor to those upholding the Patriotic Front.

This almost certainly means more guerrilla trouble for Rhodesia. It also means that Bishop Muzorewa will face many acute difficulties when he takes office as his country's first black prime minister. And it could also mean that if warfare dominates the struggle to transform Rhodesia into Zimbabwe, there will be three main contenders for power — Mogabe, Nkomo and Sithole — rather than two. And the deep and widespread yearning for peace in this troubled land has received a sad blow.

Declaring War on Big Oil

So President Carter has decided to declare a holy war against Big Oil, as a device to get the windfall profits tax through Congress. Somehow it isn't convincing. The president charges the oil companies with plotting large and costly loopholes in the windfall tax. But he would be in a strong position in attacking Big Oil if the administration's own intentions were clearer. Although he called for the tax nearly three weeks ago, in his television address, his administration has yet to produce a precise description of what it wants.The Treasury Department is supposed to supply some of the details and definitions to the House Ways and Means Committee. But it will be some time, apparently, before an actual bill is in hand.

* * *

Mr. Carter is getting tangled up in his own indignation and his own logic. He called for decontrol of oil prices to provide incentive to the industry to find and produce more oil in the United States. The oil industry, never one to let well enough alone, suggests that there might be a plow back — a tax exemption for profits reinvested in exploration and development. In response, Mr. Carter angrily accuses the oil companies of trying to "hoodwink the American people," and declares that the plow back is merely a "kickback." Listening to him, people might well ask: But wasn't the whole idea to create new incentives?

It's a matter of degree. Under controls, some U.S. oil is still sold for less than $6 a barrel. Through decontrol, and a steady rise in world prices, oil from the same wells may be going for $20 a barrel by late 1981. Mr.Carter is proposing, essentialy, that the companies keep half of this tremendous gain as an incentive — and the windfall tax will take the other half.

That's sufficient incentive. In Britain's North Sea, taxes take about three-quarters of the difference between revenues and production costs. In Canada, taxes take about two-thids. In both places, drilling goes forward merrily — at the hands of the same companies operating here. It's worth noting that revenues to both the oil producers and to the federal government are going to be much greater than the admnistration's estimates, because they are based on unrealistically low estimates of future world oil prices.

* * *

Instead of making a reasoned case for a reasonable policy, Mr. Carter is indulging in bad-temperated accusation and terms like "kickback." That kind of rhetoric has a great capacity to sour the process of negotiation and compromise that lies ahead of any tax bill. The president will certainly get his windfall tax, but the holy war, and the passions it arouses, can only make it more costly.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

Israel Digs Into the West Bank

There seem to be three diplomatic emotions operating in Israel as the peace with Egypt is formally ratified this week.

There is outrage about the increased terrorism for which assorted groups of Palestinians shamelessly claim credit. No people can be blamed for demanding retaliation for such random murder and for finding it difficult, under the circumstances, to imagine true peace with Palestinians.

* * *

There are also signs of a certain weariness with diplomacy. The final months of haggling drained much of the joy from the peace treaty with Egypt, and the hostility in the Arab world left many Israelis wondering how much had in fact been achieved. These are regrettable but understandable responses. Only the slow experience of peace on one front is likely now to arouse Israeli enthusiasm for negotiation on other fronts.

But a third tendency is evident and it needs to be labeled for what it is: dangerous opportunism. Exploiting the outrage and the weariness, the Israeli government has resumed the creation of West Bank settlements. Their appearance is bound to inflame passions throughout the region and make accommodation still more difficult.

It is symbolically interesting that one of the new settlements formally approved by Prime Minister Begin's Cabinet is to be at Shiloh, 20 miles northwest of Jerusalem. When this encampment was first staked out two years ago by groups favoring annexation of the West Bank, the Cabinet took umbrage at foreign criticism and elaborately denied any political motive. This was no settlement, it said, only an archeological dig. Well, there was no dig, and now there is to be a settlement after all.

* * *

New civilian settlements in the West Bank will serve no conceivable security requirement: the Israeli army has long since carved out the strategic high ground. Nor is there at this point any diplomatic justification for taunting the Arab world with demonstrations of Israel's power to settle into more contested land. To promote negotiation with its other neighbors, Israel should be demonstrating that it seeks only security, not more territory.

There is doubt enough about the sincerity of Israel's offer of "autonomy" to the West Bank Arabs as part of its deal with Egypt. The creation of settlements that impinge on Palestinian claims to t he region plays into the hands of those who accuse President Sadat of betraying the Palestinian cause. And to add to his isolation in the Arab world is to add strain to Israel's peace with Egypt.

* * *

Violence against Israel must unfortunately be met with violence. And skepticism about diplomacy will be overcome only with patience. But the impatient appropriation of more land serves neither defense nor peace. Most likely it will undermine both.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

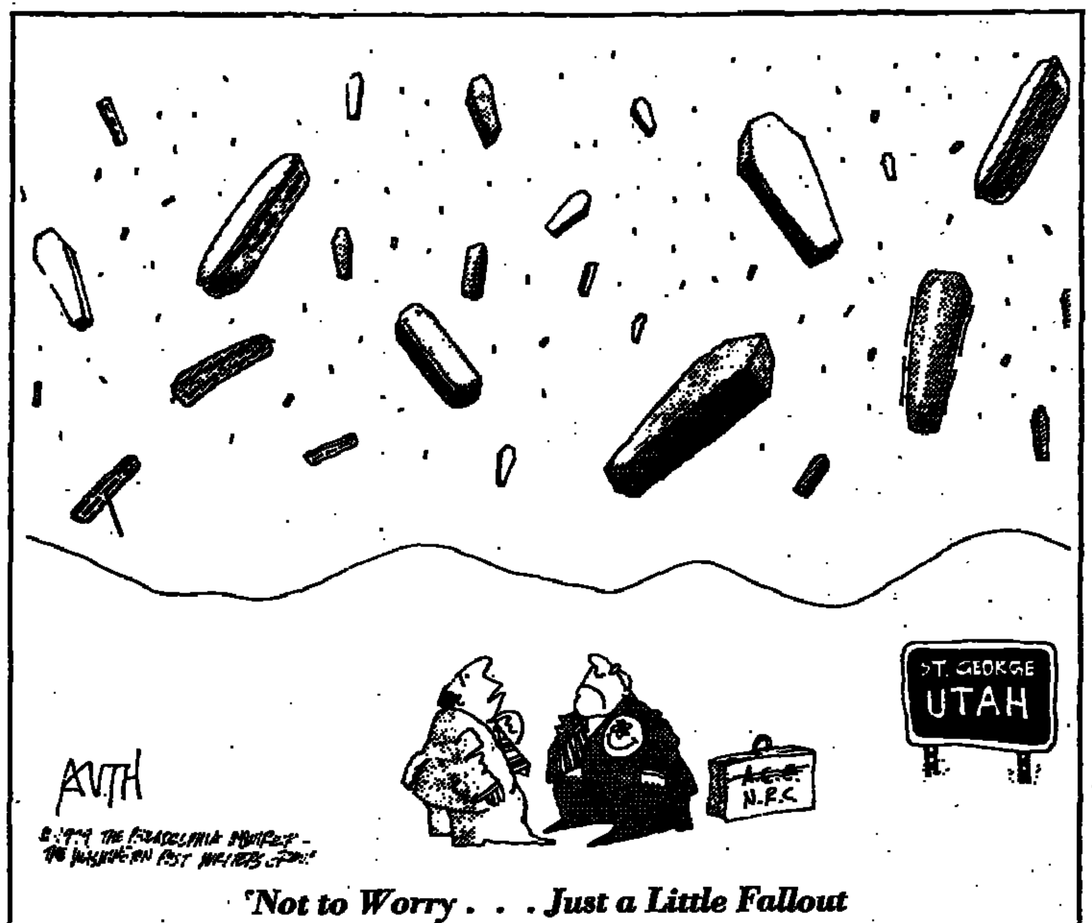
April 26, 1904

NEW YORK — The Philadelphia Inquirer comented in an editorial: "No man has any doubt that gambling is wicked and foolish, but it is not likely that the proposed law is going to break up gambling in New York and establish the millennium. There are some men who will gamble, no matter how wicked they may know it to be. The truth is that the gambling spirit is very strong in human nature and can never be eliminated. There are many to whom the loss of a half-million dollars produces as little a moral change as does the loss of a half-dollar to the ordinary man."

Fifty Years Ago

April 26, 1929

WASHINGTON — Wars of the future will include the airplane as an essential part. Naval battles will make a thrilling spectacle: submarines, destroyers and cruisers swirling about, while far in the background will be the new aircraft carriers, awkward-looking ships, flat-decked and with funnels awry. From these ships will fly speedy airplanes, capable of flying 100 or 200 miles to drop their bombs. Many planes will hover, like birds of prey, above the wallowing, steel battleships. And each plane will carry enough bombs to sink a battleship — if aimed correctly.



'Not to Worry . . . Just a Little Fallout From Our Weapons Tests in the 1950s.'

Brezhnev Moves Jewish Pawns

By Leopold Unger

BRUSSELS — Josif Zalmanson, an aged Jewish citizen of Riga, in Soviet Latvia, had four children: One daughter, Silvia, three sons: Wolf, Schmul and Israel, and a son-in-law, Edward Kuznetsov. But he has been alone since June 15, 1970.

On that day, at 8:30 in the morning, at the Smolny Airport near Leningrad, a dozen passengers waited in line, for their turn to get on the Aeroflot flight to Priozersk, in the northeast of the Soviet Union. They went through the internal passport control when suddenly, policemen appeared at every exit and picked them all up. Just a few seconds of tumult and everything was back in order.

At the same time, dozens of apartments were searched and almost 200 persons were arrested in Riga, Odessa, Kharkov, Kichinev and Kiev. There were no arrests in Moscow to prevent Western journalists from getting too close a look into an affair fabricated by the KGB.

The following morning, the Leningradskaya Pravda announced the arrest of a group of "criminal plane highjackers." The Soviet press had never before reacted to a news event with such swiftness.

Unusual Atmosphere

The trial opened Dec. 15 of that year in an unusual atmosphere. Factory meetings were held throughout the land to demand that "the bandits receive exemplary punishment." And the defendants ere informed that "the people threatened to invade the prison where they were being held and lynch them." The prosecutor was Ivan Soloviov, who 10 years earlier sent five Jews to their deaths for "economic crimes."

The verdicts were handed down on Christmas Eve: two death sentences (Kuznetsov and Mark Dymchits) and 10 long terms of Gulag. It was the first time since Stalin's reign that a death sentence had been handed down for a political crime.

And a strange crime it was: A Kamikaze operation, a desperate and hopeless attempt by a group of Jews — deprived of the right to emigrate — to take over an airplane on the ground, without using weapons, without taking hostages (the plane's 12 seats had been reserved by the group) and to fly to Sweden before going on to Israel.

That 10-day judicial spectacular — held behind closed doors — became known in contemporary history as the First Leningrad Trial. But the series of protests that followed, coming from all over the civilized world, convinced the Kremlin that the sentences would not be passed over simply. Moscow commuted the death sentences to 15 years of strict regime in the Gulag (which allowed Kuznetsov to write his poignant "Diary of a Condemned Man") while the others received terms of 8 to 15 years.

Silvia Zalmanson was presented as a gift by President Leonid Brezhnev to President Richard Nixon after serving four years of her sentence. Her brother Israel was freed from the Gulag eight years to the day after his arrest. Wolf Zalmanson is among the five of the First Leningrad Trial (the others are Anatoli Altman, Leib Khnokh, Hillel Butman and Boris Penson) who were sentenced to 10 years in the Gulag and who have just been released 14 months before the end of their terms.

Their release papers are dated April 16, 1979, the day that Mr. Brezhnev was re-elected as president of the Supreme Soviet and the papers bear his signature.

This gesture of the Kremlin is a significant political event, another stage in the "Jewish offensive" launched by Moscow some time ago. The emigration figures have continued to rise since the beginning of last year and for the first since 1973 — a record year for emigration — more than 4,000 Jews have been allowed to leave the Soviet Union each month this year. At this rate, the annual Jewish emigration figure would be 50,000, far more than anyone expected.

Mr. Brezhnev made some other spectacular moves by acceeding to Sen. Edward Kennedy's request and releasing 18 families, among which that of Prof. Venyamin Levich, a member of the Soviet Academy of Sciences, and until then, the best-known of the Soviet Jews who were not allowed to emigrate.

Nevertheless, the timing of the latest exhibition of Soviet largess and the choice of the hostages freed have a particular symbolic and political meaning.

Mr. Brezhnev knows well that the First Leningrad Trial was the starting point of the organized Jewish movement in the Soviet Union, a movement that has become one of the most important phenomena of current Soviet internal politics. At the same time, it gave birth to broad wave of international support. Seen in this context, Mr. Brezhnev's generosity was intended not so much to ease the lot of Soviet Jews as to attract the attention of Washington and the Congress of the United States.

By timing its gesture a few weeks before Mr. Brezhnev meets with President Carter to sign the SALT-2 accords, the Kremlin hopes to improve its image on Capitol Hill and to create a climate of confidence that is indispensable for the ratification of a number of proposals which Mr. Carter plans to put to Congress.

The first of these will try to convince Congress to repeal the amendment to the 1973 Trade Act proposed by Sen. Henry Jackson, D-Wash., and Rep. Charles Vanik, D-Ohio. This amendment links the attribution of most-favored-nation status and its subsequent economic advantages to the Soviet Union to a liberalization and humanization of Moscow's emigration policy. And it was certainly no coincidence if the five defendants of the First Leningrad Trial were released from the Gulag and authorized to emigrate just as a congressional delegation, which included Rep. Vanik, was visiting the Soviet Union.

In Moscow, the congressional delegation met with Premier Alexei Kosygin, as would be expected, but also with the leading Soviet dissident, Andrei Sakharov, as well as with Jewish militants who are known to oppose the repeal of the Jackson-Vanik amendment.

The Soviet move was made also at a time when China is known to be seeking the same most-favored-nation status. Since no one has asked China to liberalize its emigration policies (quite the contrary, in fact), attribution by the United States of economic advantages to Peking cannot be blocked by the Jackson-Vanik amendment.

To Help Carter

The Jewish offensive is also meant to help President Carter in his coming Senate battle for ratification of the SALT accords. For prolonged dispute over ratification of SALT could become an issue in next year's presidential election campaign. The Kemlin's attitude toward the Jews would also be an indication of Soviet credibility on a vast range of issues. This credibility must be reinforced to erase the image of Mr. Carter as a weak president, or that held by his political foes, linking him to Chamberlain in Munich in 1938.

For Mr. Brezhnev, who has not forgotten that during his only trip to Washingtion in 1973, Soviet persecution of Jews was the main topic of his discussion with U.S. senators, the liberation of the Leningrad five is meant to put a stop to any analogies to Munich.

It remains hard to judge the efficacity of the Jewish offensive, particularly since it has become evident that it is strictly for export and Soviet authorities have made sure that there would be no misunderstanding on that point. Anatoli Shcharansky was sentenced to 13 years in the Gulag, officially as a CIA spy, but in reality for being a leader of the Jewish emigration movement. In addition, Moscow has launched a violent anti-Semitic campaign, highlighted by the printing of 450,000 copies of a vulgarity-ridden "report" by Academician Mark Mitine — a Stalin Prize laureate — on " the nefarious role of Jewish capital" and its "close contact to Nazism."

Notwithstanding all this, Rep. Vanik has already declared that he hopes that Congress will react favorably to the Kremlin's gesture by reconsidering its stand on the most-favored-nation status and President Carter has let it be known that he hopes to convince the Senate of Mr. Brezhnev's goodwill and credibility in the SALT accords.

And as for old Mr. Zalmanson and all the other old Jews of Riga or other Soviet cities, they hope only that the rest of their families soon will be let out of the Gulag, and in particular the last of the Leningrad trial victims: Kuznetsov, Dymchits, Josif Mendelevitch, Yuri Fiodorov and Alexis Mourjenko (the last two are Russian, not Jewish) and the fourth Zalmanson, Shmul.

These aged Jews must be puzzled that anyone in the United States can still wonder if there is a linkage between human rights and the other aspects of U.S.-Soviet relations and they are probably asking what other SALT talks, what other Jackson amendments will be needed to put an end to the show trials, to release all the hostages from the ice of the Gulag Archipelago and to allow all men to life free as they wish in the Soviet Union, in Israel or wherever they want to go.

The International Herald-Tribune welcomes letters from readers. Short letters have a better chance of being published. All letters are subject to condensation for space reasons. Anonymous letters will not be considered for publication. Writers may request that their letters be signed only with initials but preference will be given to those fully signed and bearing the writer's complete address. The Herald Tribune cannot acknowledge letters sent to the editor.

Collision of Blind On Signing SALT-2

By James Reston

WASHINGTON — In the last few weeks, the leaders of the Soviet Union have been making some symbolic gestures of cooperation toward the United States. They seem to be saying they want an agreement with Washington on the control of strategic arms — and are in a bit of a hurry about it — and that they are also eager for an expansion of trade between the two countries.

This, at least, is the assumption here on the basis of some vague signals, which raise both opportunities and problems. The conversations on arms control between Secretary of State Cyrus Vance and Anatoli Dobrynin, the Soviet ambassador in Washington, have been patient, courteous and objective. There have been other indications of a change of attitude in Moscow, if not a change of policy. More Jews have been allowed to leave the Soviet Union in the last year than usual, and President Leonid Brezhnev has recently intervened personally to liberate five Jews who tried to hijack a plane to get out of that country.

During this same period, Soviet propaganda has been as viciously anti-U.S. as ever on Washington's policies in the Middle East, China and Africa. But a delegation from the House of Representatives, headed by Rep. John Brademas, D-Ind., has just returned here from Moscow saying it found a different and better atmosphere. They were not permitted to see Brezhnev, but did meet in the Kremlin with Premier Alexei Kosygin and Foreign Minister Andrei Gromyko. According to Brademas, Kosygin was "correct and businesslike," and emphasized that an arms agreement between the United States and the Soviet Union "could change the politics of the world."

Gromyko was less expansive, Brademas says. The relations between Washington and Moscow, said Gromyko, were "not satisfactory but not dangerous." He attacked the United States for trying to keep the Soviet Union out of the peace negotiations in the Middle East, and warned the 17 members of the Congress about the "dangers" of trying to amend the strategic arms agreement after it was signed by Carter and Brezhnev.

This raises a fundamental question about the substance, timing and politics of negotiating the control of nuclear weapons in a SALT-2 treaty. Should it be signed in the next few weeks before the serious doubts of members of the Conress are resolved? Or should the signing be postponed until the major reservations of the Senate are carefully considered, if not resolved?

Moscow wants an early signing of the treaty for some personal or political reasons. The Carter administration wants to wait. It remembers the tragedy of Woodrow Wilson, who signed the Versailles Treaty at the end of the World War I before he had dealt with the reservations of the Senate. Carter would rather deal with the honest doubts of the Senate before he signs than having to deal with them after he signs on the floor of the Senate in the emotional atmosphere of a presidential election year.

Brademas and his colleagues tried to explain to Kosygin and Gromyko the difference between signing a treaty with Carter and getting it confirmed by the Senate; the difference between opinion in Washington and the opinion of the rest of the United States; the importance of cooperation for a peaceful world and not merely for cooperation on arms control.

But despite the more amiable reception of their hosts, the congressmen came away from Moscow feeling that the two countries were so divided by different political and philosophic systems, that Kosygin and Gromyko simply did not understand the decisive power of the Congress and public opinion on the conduct of foreign policy.

Nobody in the congressional delegation even mentioned the word "linkage" — the relationship between one U.S.-Soviet problem and another — but Brademas did try to demonstrate that in the United States there was no way to separate Moscow's desire for trade and arms control from its military operations in Southeast Asia through the North Vietnamese, and its arms shipments and military operations with the Cubans in Africa.

On the side, Brademas reports, Soviet officials were more interesting. They wanted to know all about our nuclear plant accident in Pennsylvania, and what could be done to avoid similar potential disasters in the Soviet Union.

They agreed to avoid endless speeches but to organize committees with the congressional delegation on SALT-2, trade, human rights, and the problems and composition in the Third World. And paradoxically, Soviet officials arranged with the congressmen on Easter weekend to go into the old Christian churches at Syzdal, and watch, if not take part themselves, in the ceremony of the Resurrection.

Washington, watching these vague and ambiguous signals, is now debating what they mean, if anything. Brademas made the point to Kosygin and Gromyko that they could do what they pleased in secret, without challenge from the Soviet government or the Soviet people, whereas Carter could not. There had to be more access to the facts in Moscow on arms control and many other things. Brademas argued, if treaties or agreements were to have the trust of the U.S. people. On this point, the congressional delegation got no assurance.

So there is an atmospheric change in Moscow — maybe important because Brezhnev is ill and close to the edge of the precipice and wanting to be a symbol of peace before he goes — but on the major questions of arms control and world order, the differences remain and the negotiations still remain a collision of the blind.

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Third World: Out of Focus?

By Jonathan Power

ROME — On May 7, in Manila, the poor will have one of their periodic confrontations with the rich. This time it will be at the fifth meeting of the UN Conference for Trade and Development, more popularly known as Unctad.

Traditionally these three-or-four-yearly events are regarded as milestones that mark the success, or lack of it, of the struggle of the world's 2 bilion poor for economic emancipation.

The Third World, it is widely thought, is weighed down by the Hobbesian state of nature in which life is "nasty, brutish and short." They labor mightily under a beating sun on their coffee plantations and tin mines to service the engine room of the industrial societies luxuriating in more temperate climes.

For a declining minority of the developing countries, the stereotype rings true. They are still hewers of wood and drawers of water depending on their exports of highly vulnerable raw materials. The prices of their traditional exports, tropical beverages and agricultural commodities, have over the last two decades, declined relative to the prices of the manufactured exports of the industrialized countries.

For a majority of Third World countries, however, the stereotype is way out of focus. The image it projects is increasingly difficult to recognize. Before the poor go off on the wrong tangent in Manila, they should spare a moment to look at these facts:

In 1950, Brazil depended on coffee for 60 percent of its export earnings. By 1975, coffee's share was down to 10 percent. Thirty years ago, India relied primarily on its traditional exports of primary commodities and cheap textiles. Today, 40 percent of export earnings come from a broad range of "new manufactured goods."

Moreover, despite the world recession, developing countries' manufactured exports rose by 20 percent in volume between 1965 and 1976. In 1966, the Third World was exporting to the United States nearly $2 billion worth of manufactured goods. In 1977, it was up to $18 billion.

Since the 1960s, the terms of trade of this more successful part of the Third World has slowly but steadily improved.

One thing is certain, however: The way to respond with these disparate developments is not the traditional Unctad way. For five years the Third World has nailed its flag to the mast of the "Common Fund." This fund, laboriously agreed to in principle by East, West and South at a meeting in March, is to be given its official baptism in Manila.

It is an elaborate mechanism meant to act as a financial umbrella over individual commodity agreements. Losses in, for example, cocoa prices are supposed to be salvaged by intervention in the commodity markets made possible by profits in rubber prices.

Despite the years of effort, it could turn out to be an international white elephant, if only because it cannot work effectively until there are at least five or six commodity agreements functioning. At present, after two decades of negotiation, there are at the most three commodity agreements suitable for inclusion, cocoa, tin, and perhaps rubber.

What then should the Third World poor ask for in Manila? Four things. Three for the really poor and one for the better-off.

First, they should upbraid the Unctad secretariat for concentrating its energies on building the cart before it bought the horse. The poor desperately need those other three or four commodity agreements for their own sake whether the common fund is activated or not. That is where the last five years of energy should have been concentrated.

Second, they should call for an expansion of the International Monetary Fund's compensatory financing facility. This admirable institution is still the most effective way of redressing revenue instability brought about by fluctuating commodity prices. When raw material prices fall, low interest loans are made available, only to be repaid when prices rise.

Third, they should lobby for adequate compensation to match the long-term downward trend in the prices of raw materials. This should be more of the traditional aid, although the aid should be in grant form and preferably more precisely directed than has been the rule at essential human needs, like medical services, clean water, improved seeds and rural extension services.

For the more advanced Third World countries, who now have well over half the Third World's population, an attack on protectionism in the industrialized world should be cause No. 1. The Third World has everything, but effort on its side. Intellectually, the West is already convinced of this.

The West knows that freer trade would be a major contribution to its war against inflation. A recent World Bank report showed that the wholesale prices for clothes and consumer electronics -- two products in which a large portion of Western imports comes from poorer countries — are rising much more slowly than for other goods.

The wholesale prices of apparel rose by only 26 percent in the United States during 1970-76, while other wholesale prices rose by 66 percent. Over the same period, the prices of consumer electronics fell by 2.5 percent.

In Manila, the Third World should decide to stop chasing red herrings. It has more important fish to fry.

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Soviet Output Below 1st-Quarter Target

From Agency Dispatches

MOSCOW, April 25 — Overall economic production in the Soviet Union fell 0.3-percent short of planned economic growth targets in first quarter of 1979, the government said today. It was one of the worst first quarters in the Soviet Union's post-war history, Western economists said.

Industrial production was 99.7 percent of the planned level.

Production growth increased at only a 3-percent annual rate in the quarter, far short of the 5.7-percent target for 1979.

Industrial-labor productivity also was below the plan's level, rising only 2 percent annually against a 3.7-percent target for 1979.

The Soviets, however, have been hoping that a big boost in labor productivity would account for almost all of the increase in production they planned for the 1976-1980 period.

The economists said the Soviet Union will now have to sharply improve production towards the end of the year if the economy is to meet its target of 5.7 percent industrial growth in 1979. This is particularly important, they added, if it is to maintain growth in the face of an increasing labor shortage.

Under the Soviet economic system, the centralized plan is not just a forecast, but has force of law. While individual industries sometimes fail to reach targets, it is most unusual for the overall plan to be unfulfilled, Western economists said.

The official reason for the production shortfall was harsh winter weather. However, the economists said this could not be the sole cause. In some industrial sectors, such as iron, steel, nonferrous metals and chemicals, production fell below the level of the first quarter of 1978.

Crude oil production rose 4 percent to 143 million tons in the quarter, but was still 0.8-percent short of the plan's target. Coal production, however, was on target and gas production, at 102 billion cubic meters, was 9-percent higher than planned, which were both attributed to increased demand due to the harsh winter.

Iron and steel production was only 97 percent of the target while the chemicals industry achieved only 93 percent of the planned figure and fertilizer output fell to 87 percent of the 1978 first quarter level. Electrical-energy production rose 3 percent.

The government newspaper Izvestia, in reporting the results, said that "because of difficult weather conditions in the current winter, the plan for January and February was slightly unfulfilled" without giving exact figures.

According to Izvestia, "the plan was not fulfilled" in the production of oil, rolled ferrous metals, fertilizers, wood pulp, cement, fabrics, leather footwear, meat, fish food products, animal fat, and "some other kinds of products."

Izvestia reported that sectors where targets were overfulfilled included computer technology, sewing products as well as "commodities for cultural and daily life purposes."

The newspaper also asserted that "higher quality" products were being produced this year as compared to last.

"Industrial workers in the course of Socialist competition are carrying out measures for removing the existing shortomings and increasing the centers of industrial production and efficiency and the quality of their work," the newspaper said.

U.S. Rejects Latest Offer From Japan

TOKYO, April 25 (Reuters) — Japan will not make further concessions in its trade negotiations with the United States following rejection of its latest offer by U.S. officials, Japanese government sources said today.

The United States rejected Japanese proposals aimed at settling bilateral trade problems, including the key issue of allowing U.S. firms to bid for Japanese government contracts, the sources said. The rejection followed talks yesterday in Washington between U.S. Special Trade Representative Robert Strauss and Japan's Ambassador Fumihiko Togo.

Washington Visit

Japan had hoped to reach a final settlement on the issue before Premier Masayoshi Ohira's scheduled visit in Washington with President Carter early next week. But the two sides apparently have reached an impasse on the procurements question.

Japan's position was formulated at an emergency meeting today of senior government officials, including Mr. Ohira and special trade negotiators Nobuhiko Ushiba and Takeshi Yasukawa.

Last weekend, Mr. Ohira said Japan would offer to allow foreign concerns to bid on $7.2 billion in government procurement orders, compared with about $5 billion offered earlier. The U.S. negotiators are demanding Japan open up $7.5 billion to foreign bids.

While details of the latest offer made to Mr. Strauss were not available, government sources said the offer contained the opening of over $7 billion in government contracts, including the opening of main telecommunication equipment procurements to foreign firms as demanded by the United States.

Norway 5-Year Note Issue To Raise $150 Million

From Agency Dispatches

LONDON, April 25 — Norway is raising $150 million in the Eurobond market through a five-year note issue carrying a coupon of 9½ percent, underwriting sources reported today. The notes are expected to be offered at a premium of 100¼, reducing the effective yield to investors to 9.43 percent.

The $75-million, 20-year bond for Hydro-Quebec, the provincially owned power utility, was priced at par today with a coupon of 10 percent.

Elsewhere, Avco Financial Services Canada Ltd. is floating a $Can.25-million, seven-year issue bearing a coupon of 10¼ percent. The notes are guaranteed by Avco Financial Services Inc.

A $Can.50-million, five-year issue of First Canadian Investments Ltd., a subsidiary of the Bank of Montreal, bearing a coupon of 10 percent has been priced at a premium of 100½ to yield 9.87 percent at maturity.

In Frankfurt, Berliner Handels und Frankfurter Bank announced that the coupon on the Council of Europe Resettlement Fund's 10-year, 100-million-Deutsche-mark issue has been raised to 7¼ from 7⅛ percent initially indicated. A spokesman for the lead manager said the coupon was raised because of poor market conditions. He said that the managers made the decision after witnessing a steady fall in Euromark bond prices since the announcement of the issue last week.

A further influence, the BHF spokesman said, was the announcement of a 500-million-DM domestic issue carrying a coupon of 7¼ percent for Kreditanstalt fuer Wiederaufbau, a public credit institution.

Meanwhile, the 200-million-DM, six-year issue of Tokyo Electric Power Co. was priced today at 99½ with a coupon of 6½ percent to yield 6.6 percent.

In Tokyo, Seiyu Stores confirmed plans to issue a 100 million DM convertible Eurobond. The coupon is expected to be 5¼ percent.

Japan Syndicate Redrafting Offer On China Loan

TOKYO, April 25 (Reuters) — Japanese banks are redrafting details on two loans for the Bank of China for further negotiations in Peking, the Bank of Tokyo said today.

The Bank of Tokyo, as head of a Japanese syndicate, and the Bank of China agreed in Peking last month on a margin of a half percentage point over London interbank offered rates for a $2-billion, five-year loan and a quarter-point over Libor for a $6-billion, short-term refinance facility, banking sources said.

However, syndicate members accepted the rates but felt other terms of the agreement were too beneficial to the Chinese, the sources said.

In Frankfurt, meanwhile, Hessische Landesbank Girozentrale said it and its 75-percent subsidiary Investitions-und Handelsbank will provide the Bank of China with a $50-million credit for five years with a ½-point spread over Libor.

French Prices Up 0.9% in March

PARIS, April 25 (AP-DJ) — French retail prices rose 0.9 percent in March and were up 10.1 percent from a year earlier, the statistics institute said today.

The rise follows an increase of 0.7 percent in February, prices, which were also up 10.1 percent on the year. The 1970-based index was 213.0 in March compared to 211.1 in February and 193.4 in March, 1978.

During the first quarter, the index rose 2.5 percent.

Little improvement is expected for April following the devaluation of the "green" franc within the Common Market which results in higher prices for farm products.

ENI Lowers Comparative Loss in '78

But Deficit Widened With Egam Included

ROME, April 25 (AP-DJ) — Italy's large, diversified state hydrocarbons agency Ente Nazionale Idrocarburi (ENI) reported today that it cut its consolidated loss from traditional operations by more than half last year due to an improved performance from its energy and engineering operations.

However, the overall deficit widened moderately when losses were included from former operations of Egam SpA, the metals and textiles company acquired by ENI in June, 1977, whose results are being consolidated into ENI's for the first time.

The consolidated loss from traditional operations totaled a provisional 150 billion lire (about $177 million) last year, compared to 312.5 billion lire in 1977. Egam's deficits of 202 billion lire, however, brought the total consolidated loss to 352 billion lire.

The parent company loss from traditional operations widened moderately to 132.2 billion lire from 102.7 billion because of costs of financing the losses of ENI's troubled chemicals and textiles units. Including Egam, the parent company's deficit was 334.2 billion lire.

Consolidated group revenue totaled 12.9 trillion lire, up 10.9 percent from 11.7 trillion lire in 1977.

"The positive results resulting from the energy, machinery, and engineering and services sectors compensated in part for the losses of the chemicals and textiles sectors," ENI said.

Investments last year totaled 1.3 trillion lire, up 16.4 percent from 1977. The energy sector accounted for 68 percent of investments, while 16 percent went to chemicals, 12 percent to engineering and services, and 4 percent to other sectors. Foreign investments totaled 414 billion lire, or almost a third of the total. Hydrocarbons exploration accounted for 27 percent of investments, or 338 billion lire.

VW Sees Record Sales

From Agency Dispatches

WOLFSBURG, West Germany, April 25 — Volkswagenwerk expects record vehicle sales in 1979, exceeding last year's record of 2.39 million units, management board chairman Toni Schmuecker said today.

1st Quar	1979	1978
Revenue......	7,400.	6,800.
Profits........	175.00	164.00
Year	1978	1977
Revenue......	26,720.	24,150.
Profits........	574.00	419.00

(Figures in Deutsche marks)

Higher group first-quarter net indicates that last year's profit levels will be at least maintained, barring unforeseen events such as a sharp fall in the dollar or drastic oil price increases, he told the annual press conference.

He indicated that the 1979 dividend is likely to remain unchanged from the 9 Deutsche marks proposed for last year. He said the company would pursue the policy of continuity in its 1979 dividends.

VW is contemplating setting up a second U.S. manufacturing plant, he said, adding that final decisions on when and where are still "far away."

Worldwide deliveries to customers in the first quarter of 1979 were up 13 percent from a year earlier at 630,000 vehicles.

Other Reports

Revenue, Profits in Millions

Belgium

Societe Generale de Banque

Year	1978	1977
Profits........	2,100.	-

(Figures in Belgian francs)

Britain

Spillers

Year Feb. 2	1977	1978
Revenue......	729.00	728.00
Profits........	14.73	8.49
Per Share.....	0.0674	0.0362

(Figures in Sterling)

Canada

Texaco Canada

1st Quar	1979	1978
Revenue......	632.20	509.90
Profits........	48.10	41.60
Per Share.....	1.42	1.20

(Figures in Canadian dollars)

France

Credit Commercial de France

Year	1978	1977
Profits........	101.20	91.60

(Figures in French francs)

Hachette *

Year	1978	1977
Profits........	120.40	20.90

* *Net dividend increased to 8 from 6 francs a share.*
(Figures in French francs)

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An Economic Analysis

Slow News Is Good News, But Is U.S. News True?

By Leonard Silk

NEW YORK, April 25 (NYT) — Despite reported slow growth in the first quarter and forecasts of a downturn ahead, there is simply no smell of recession in the U.S. business atmosphere. The Commerce Department's report last week that inflation-adjusted gross national product, the total output of goods and services, grew at an annual rate of only 0.7 percent in the first quarter came as a surprise even to those economists who had been predicting an early slowdown.

What explains the virtually no-growth quarter? Possibly nothing can explain it, because it did not happen. The revisions in the GNP data over the years have been such that one cannot take literally the "preliminary" reports of this vast, synthetic aggregate. Fourth-quarter GNP growth last year was 6.1 percent annually according to the preliminary report; this was subsequently revised upward to 6.4 percent and then to 6.9 percent. And it may be revised again.

Just before the first-quarter report, experienced economic analysts were saying that real GNP would rise 2 to 3 percent at an annual rate. For example, George Perry of the Brookings Institution forecast 2.2 percent.

His variance from the government's 0.7 percent was almost entirely due to inventories. He had expected inventory building in the quarter would total $28.5 billion. The Commerce Department, however, said it amounted to only $18.1 billion. If there should be a substantial upward revision in the government's first-quarter GNP estimate, it could well come from inventories. The official estimate of first-quarter inventory building is based on reasonably complete data for January, preliminary data for February and no data for March.

Assuming, however, that the government's preliminary estimate holds up, it suggests that business has continued to be fairly cautious about stockbuilding and that there is little reason to expect an early recession resulting from inventory-unloading.

Mr. Perry had been expecting real GNP growth to slow to only 1.6 percent in the second quarter. He now expects the second-quarter figure to come in a full percentage point or so higher, putting growth slightly above 2.5 percent. William Miller, chairman of the Federal Reserve, has said that he will reconsider tightening credit if the economy grows at a 2.5-percent annual rate or faster in the second quarter.

That sounds like the finest of fine tuning. But Mr. Miller has actually turned Fed policy away from such fine tuning. Monetary policy has not been perceptibly tightened since last Nov. 1, when interest rates were raised sharply as part of the administration's dollar-support package. Mr. Miller is beginning to emerge as a real innovator at the Fed, apparently determined to keep policy on an even keel as long as he sees no strong reason to change it.

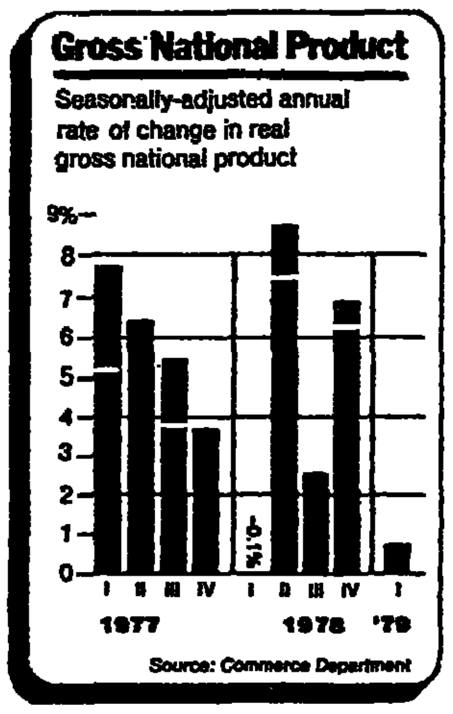
His objective is keeping the economy moving forward, but at a moderate pace, so that inflation will not be exacerbated and, over time, will gradually unwind.

The danger in this policy is that it may underestimate the pressures on the economy and the potential for escalating inflation. The Carter administration, struggling to keep its wage-price guidelines alive and confronted by threats from the rubber workers and the auto workers to ignore them, wants a tougher monetary policy to back up its incomes policy.

Mr. Miller declines to oblige on that count. He refuses to be prodded into short-term activism and refuses to accept forecasts of either imminent boom or recession until he sees the evidence.

Somewhat astonishingly, in the presence of high inflation, consumers and businesses are not overreacting. Consumers have increased their saving rate modestly from the record low level of 4.8 percent of disposable income in the 1978 fourth quarter to 5.2 percent in the first quarter this year. Business executives, pleased with rising profits, are stepping up their capital spending.

Housing has come down a couple of notches, but the March bounceback suggests a moderate rate of about 1.7 million or 1.8 million starts this year, compared with 2 million last year, rather than a deep plunge. Auto sales are strong, though consumption over all has softened a bit. And the dollar is still strengthening. For business and the markets, as for the Fed chairman, slow news is good news.


Gross National Product
Seasonally-adjusted annual rate of change in real gross national product
9%
8
7
6
5
4
3
2
1
0
-0.1%
I II III IV I II III IV I
1977
1978
'79
Source: Commerce Department

Lines for the first and third quarters of 1977 and second and fourth quarters of 1978 are broken, showing where the government's first preliminary report for growth was in those periods. In the second and fourth quarters of 1977 and the first and third quarters of 1978, the preliminary report on GNP growth exceeded the revised final data as shown.

Rise in Airbus Sales Cuts Into Boeing's Market Share

By Bradley Graham

SEATTLE, April 22 (WP) — For all the brouhaha over the bonanza at Boeing — and fears that the U.S. aerospace giant would fly away with the commercial airplane market — an interesting fact in last year's industry figures was that Boeing actually lost market share.

That bit of news was drowned out by the fanfare over record orders for 747s, a new line of economy jets, a total sales figure that topped $11 billion and, more recently, the disclosure that Boeing's chairman and its president each earned more than $1 million last year in salaries and bonuses.

However, Boeing's share of world orders for commercial aircraft slipped 2 percentage points in 1978 to 57 percent from 59 percent in 1977. Lockheed's market share fell, too, to 6 from 7 percent, and McDonnell-Douglas gave up the most, sliding to 17 from 28 percent.

The European consortium Airbus Industrie picked up a lot of the business, raising its market share to 19 percent from 6 percent in a single year. The group, which includes French, West German and Spanish participation, last year sold 132 units of the A-300, a medium-size, medium-range aircraft. It also introduced the A-310, a smaller version designed to compete directly aganist Boeing's 767.

Boeing officials profess not to be more worried than usual about their European competition. They claim to have all the business they can handle at the moment. If Boeing's market share declined last year, it was, they say, because the market itself grew explosively, from 357 planes worth $6.9 billion in 1977 to 730 planes worth $17.6 billion in 1978.

The competition for new planes to replace the airlines' aging fleets is in its early phase with a long race still ahead. Boeing, of course, still expects to emerge a winner. It anticipates getting half the 1,500 new-aircraft orders expected by 1990.

Many of those sales, however, are likely to come from domestic airlines while Airbus pushes on in Europe. So far Boeing has had orders for 80 of its new 767s from three domestic airlines — United, American and Delta — but only one foreign order, a four-aircraft sale to Canadia's Pacific Western Airlines.

Vice President for marketing Clarence Wilde predicted Boeing would sign up another five customers for the 767 by the end of this year, for anywhere from 30 to 50 planes. Probably none, he said, would go to a European airline.

While overseas sales amounted to 53 percent of Boeing's orders last year, Boeing officials warned these sales are now threatened by the rise of Airbus. It also is important for the United States as commercial aircraft is the nation's No. 1 net export. Moreover, Boeing officials say the contest may be tilting in favor of the Europeans because their governments are more sympathetic to Airbus' needs — and are willing to deal.

Though the terms of Airbus contracts have not been disclosed, it has been widely rumored that some have hinged on important concessions by European governments to foreign powers, including the granting of landing rights at European airports, arms sales tie-ins and extraordinary financing terms.

Meantime, the U.S. government and the Export-Import Bank, have not been willing to go as far to clinch a sale. Boeing is hoping for more government support in the future. Ex-Im Bank officials say they already have been generous to Boeing and flexible in their financing of foreign aircraft orders. The bank's budget is up, and it has been loaning money below the prime interest rate.

At the same time, Griff Ellison, an Ex-Im Bank official, said he expected the bank to be "even more aggressive in the future," though he doubted the United States would choose to match some of the political tie-ins reportedly offered by the Europeans in return for aircraft sales.

Boeing's frustrations stem not only from less-than-desired home support. To build the 767, Boeing subcontracted part of the plane to Italy, hoping to tap some European sales that way. But to the company's dismay, Alitalia last year ordered four jets — from Airbus.

One other factor that has crimped Boeing's foreign-sales effort has been Washington's fuss over so-called "questionable payments" abroad. Boeing has disclosed it paid "foreign consultants" $53 million during a recent seven-year period in connection with aircraft sales.

Nevertheless, for now, Boeing is flying high, trailing a long back-order list for the mammoth 747 and the shorthaul 727 and 737. The company also has received sizable orders from Eastern Airlines and British Airways for the 757, a new short- to medium-range craft.

"It's wrong to think we're in a reactive mode," said Kenneth Holtby, Boeing vice president for new programs. Short of a world-wide depression, Mr. Holtby said Boeing has no plans to change its current course.

Company Reports

Revenue, Profits in Millions of Dollars

AMF

1st Quar	1979	1978
Revenue......	331.70	289.00
Profits........	10.60	9.10
Per share.....	0.53	0.46

American Petrofina

1st Quar	1979	1978
Revenue......	345.60	260.60
Profits........	11.36	0.85
Per Share.....	1.06	0.08

Anheuser-Busch

1st Quar	1979	1978
Revenue......	739.10	572.90
Profits........	24.53	20.42
Per Share.....	0.54	0.45

Beatrice Foods *

4th Quar Feb. 28	1979	1978
Revenue......	1,950.	1,660.
Profits........	59.60	47.90
Per Share.....	0.57	0.50
Year	1979	1978
Revenue......	7,470.	6,510.
Profits........	261.00	225.95
Per Share.....	2.60	2.35

* *1978 results restated for pooled acquisition and capitalization of leases.*

Chromalloy American

1st Quar	1979	1978
Revenue......	348.20	294.40
Profits........	10.80	8.98
Per Share.....	0.77	0.67

Colgate-Palmolive

1st Quar	1979	1978
Revenue......	1,160.	1,030.
Profits........	38.82	36.03
Per share.....	0.47	0.44

Combustion Engineering *

1st Quar	1979	1978
Revenue......	582.80	491.90
Profits........	18.10	15.00
Per Share.....	1.11	0.93

* *Quarterly dividend increased to 55 from 50 cents a share, payable July 31, record July 17.*

Consolidated Foods

3rd Quar	1979	1978
Revenue......	1,220.	930.20
Profits........	24.24	22.02
Per Share.....	0.78	0.70
9 months	1979	1978
Revenue......	3,420.	2,480.
Profits........	77.23	69.87
Per Share.....	2.49	2.22

(Continued on Page 11, Col. 1)

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Prices Are Higher on Wall Street

Institutions Reported Selectively Buying

NEW YORK, April 25 (UPI) — New York Stock Exchange prices were slightly higher this afternoon as institutions jockeyed for position among some selective issues. Trading was moderately active.

The Dow Jones industrial average, which rose 6.76 points yesterday, was ahead 1.64 to 868.50 at 3 p.m. Advances led declines 642 to 550 while the five-hour NYSE turnover was about 25.67 million shares compared with 28.43 million yesterday.

Analysts said institutions have been drawn to the market by hopes that short-term interest rates would decline as the economy slows down. Some interest rates eased in recent days. Traders also were hopeful March consumer prices due out Thursday will show a smaller increase recently.

Oil issues have risen lately because of sharply higher first-quarter profits along with speculation Congress will allow the companies to use profits from decontrol in research and development.

Eastman Kodak was unchanged in late trading despite strong earnings.

Amerada Hess was active and higher most of the day following a block of 145,000 shares at 34 after reporting sharply higher net late yesterday.

Charter Co. common and warrants were active. The issues had risen sharply in recent sessions amid speculation on the benefits related to the company's proposed purchase of independent Carey Energy Corp.

Playboy Enterprises attracted buyers. The company said it and Elsinore Corp. have completed the formation of a joint venture to build and operate a hotel-casino in Atlantic City.

Moore McCormack Resources was lower. The company raised its quarterly dividend to 28 cents a share from 25 cents and reported higher first-quarter earnings but said its coal operations were weaker than expected.

Oneida Ltd. won support after the company raised its dividend to 23 cents a share from 21 cents.

Guardian Industries raised the quarterly dividend to 12 cents a

(Continued on Page 10, Col. 8)

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NYSE Nationwide Trading 3 p.m. Prices Apr. 25

Tables include the nationwide prices up to 3 p.m. on Wall Street.

(Continued from Page 9)

12 Month High	12 Month Low	Stock	Div. in $	Yld.	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	3 p.m. Quot.	Ch'ge Prev 3 p.m.
33¼	25⅝	WellsF	1.72	5.9	5	14	29¼	27⅞	29⅛	[illegible]
15	10¼	WelFM	1.25e	8.6	9	33	14½	14¼	14½	[illegible]
52½	44⅝	WtPP pf	4.50	9.9		z10	45¼	45¼	45¼	[illegible]
40	31½	WtPtPe	2.80	8.0	6	27	35⅛	35	35	
11⅞	8⅝	WstctT	.80	6.6	10	74	u12⅛	11½	12⅛	[illegible]
14⅝	7¾	WnAirL	.40	4.5	3	81	8⅞	8¾	8⅞	[illegible]
37	23⅝	WAir pf	2	7.8		3	25⅝	25¼	25⅝	[illegible]
30½	23	WnBnc	1.36	4.8	6	521	28⅛	27⅝	28⅛	[illegible]
32⅝	20¼	WnCoNA	.40	1.2	12	273	u32⅝	31⅝	32¼	[illegible]
51⅞	24¼	WPacIn	1	2.0		41	51	50½	50½	[illegible]
27⅛	15	WnPubl	.88	3.2	12	131	27⅛	27	27⅛	[illegible]

NEW YORK, April 24 — *Cash prices in primary markets as registered today in New York were:*

Commodity and unit	Tue	Year Ago
FOODS		
Cocoa Accra, lb.	N.Q.	N.Q.
Coffe 4 Santos, lb.	1.46	1.70
TEXTILES		
Printcloth 64-30 38½, yd.	0.44	0.44
METALS		
Steel billets (Pitt.), ton	288.00	275.00
Iron 2 Fdry. Phila., ton	227.36	214.76
Steel scrap No. 1hvy Pitt.	106-107	77-78
Lead spot, lb.	0.48	0.33
Copper elect., lb	98⅝	64⅝
Tin (Straits), lb.	7.37506	5.39985
Zinc, E. St. L. Basis, lb	0.39½	0.29
Silver N.Y., oz	7.480	4.293
Gold N.Y., oz	239.70	168.85
COMMODITY Indices		
Moody's index (base 100 Dec. 31, 1931)		
April 24, 1979	1,047.00 f	893.50 f

p — Preliminary
f — Final
* — Nominal

NEW YORK FUTURES
April 24, 1979

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
MAINE POTATOES 50,000 lbs.; cents per lb.					
Nov	6.12	6.12	6.12	6.12	+002
Mar	7.00	7.00	7.00	7.00	+001
May	8.26	8.26	8.20	8.23	—012

Est. sales: 50 sales Mon. 45.

U.S. Commodity Prices

CHICAGO FUTURES
April 25, 1979

IMM Futures
April 25, 1979

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
STERLING					
June	2.0430	2.0430	2.0270	2.0320	—0.0245
Sept	2.0340	2.0380	2.0215	2.0240	—0.0260
Dec	2.0340	2.0340	2.0450	2.0290	—0.0270
Mar	2.0350	2.0350	2.0075	2.0075	—0.0445
CANADIAN DOLLAR					
June	0.8768	0.8774	0.8736	0.8738	—0.0029
Sept	0.8780	0.8782	0.8741	0.8745 a	—0.0033
Dec	0.8789	0.8790	0.8755	0.8755	—0.0030
Mar	0.8795	0.8795	0.8775	0.8775	—0.0025
DEUTSCHE MARK					
June	0.5319	0.5334	0.5316	0.5330	+0.0016
Sept	0.5385	0.5395	0.5383	0.5392	+0.0010
Dec	0.5436	0.5437	0.5436	0.5437	+0.0006
Mar	N.T.	N.T.	N.T.	0.5488 b	+0.0013
June	N.T.	N.T.	N.T.	0.5475	Unch.

Jun	90.81	90.84	90.75	90.76	—.02
Sep	90.71	90.73	90.65	90.68	—.01
Dec	90.70	90.73	90.65	90.68	—.01
Mar	90.75	90.78	90.70	90.73	—.02
Jun	90.79	90.80	90.74	90.76	—.02
Sep	90.80	90.81	90.76	90.76	—.03
Dec	90.79	90.81	90.75	90.78	—.01
Mar	90.81	90.81	90.76	90.76	—.05

Est. sales: 4,535; sales Tues. 6,763.

Total open interest Tues. 56,276, up 1,- 378 from Mon.

London Metals Market

London Commodities

Paris Commodities

Dec	N.T.	N.T.	1,000	1,010	+ 12
Mar	N.T.	N.T.	1,040	1,050	+ 10
May	N.T.	N.T.	1,055	1,070	+ 9
Jly	N.T.	N.T.	1,065	1,080	+ 9
18 lots.					
COCOA					
May	1,420	1,385	1,390	1,406	— 20
Jul	N.T.	N.T.	1,395	-	— 15
Sep	1,440	1,489	1,415	1,439	— 18
Dec	1,465	1,465	1,451	1,458	— 13
Mar	N.T.	N.T.	-	1,480	— 5
May	N.T.	N.T.	N.Q.	N.Q.	— 1
70 lots					

Mar	1,720	1,700	1,704	1,705	1,708	1,709
May	1,735	1,725	1,725	1,734	1,725	1,737
Jly	N.T.	N.T.	1,750	1,760	1,745	1,765
2,103 lots of 10 tons.						
COFFEE						
May	1,584	1,580	1,580	1,582	1,567	1,569
Jul	1,559	1,541	1,551	1,553	1,551	1,552
Sep	1,552	1,540	1,548	1,549	1,549	1,550
Nov	1,550	1,540	1,543	1,545	1,547	1,549
Jan	1,542	1,535	1,538	1,540	1,544	1,545
Mar	1,531	1,526	1,530	1,535	1,537	1,539
May	1,520	1,520	1,529	1,530	1,526	1,535
4,827 lots of 5 tons.						

Eurocurrency Interest Rates

	Dollar	D-Mark	Swiss Franc	Sterling	French Franc
1 M.	9⅝-9¾	5 5/16-5 7/16	1 5/16-1 7/16	12¼-12½	7¼-7½
2 M.	10-10⅛	5⅜-5½	1⅛-1⅜	12⅜-12⅝	7⅝-8
3 M.	10⅛-10¼	5 7/16-5 9/16	1⅛-1⅜	12⅛-12⅜	7 15/16-8 3/16
6 M.	10⅝-10¾	5 13/16-5 15/16	2 5/16-2 7/16	12⅝-12⅝	8 9/16-8 13/16
1 Y.	10 9/16-10 11/16	6 3/16-6 5/16	2½-2⅝	11⅞-12⅛	9⅛-9⅜

Tuesday's New Highs and Lows

NEW HIGHS—62

Am Brands, AmBrd 1.70pf, AmSLFla, AnalogDv s, AshlndOils, BaldwUtd, BaldwU 2.06pf, BiscaynSL, Brit Pet, BrushWell, Bunk Ramo, BunkRm pf, Cdn Pacif, CharterCo, CharterCo wt, Cities Svc, EG&G Inc, EdisonBros, EthylCp, FstUnR Es, FostWheel, Gard Denv, Genstar Ltd, GiddLewis, GtWnFin s, Houdaill Ind, IowaBeef wi, Kennamtl, LTVCp pfA, LTV 2.60pf, Lennar Cp, LouLd Exp, Marathn Oil, McMoranOil, Milt Bradly, Mobil, Monog Ind, NewprkRes, Pac Tin, Pennzoil Co, PhillipsPet, PogoProd, ProdResh s, Safegrd Ind, Schlumbrg s, ShellOil, Shell Trans, StdOil Cal, Standex, SunComp, SunComp pf, Sundstrand, Superior Oil, Telecor, Trico Ind, UnOil Cal, UnPacCp, Unit Refing, VeecoInst, WnCoNAm, WnPac Ind

NEW LOWS—22

Beckman, Boston Ed, CaroPwL f, CaroPL pfA, CIllLt 4.50pf, ConPow 6pf, Duke Pow, GPUCo, IntMiner pf, IowaEl LfP, IowaIllG pf, JerCe 8.12pf, Louisv GE, MetE 8.12pf, MetEd pfI, MetEd pfH, OhPw 8.04pf, Okla GE, PotEl 2.44pf, Roch GasE, TimeInc, WinnDix

Prices Are Higher on Wall Street

(Continued from Page 7)

share from 9 cents and declared a 3-for-2 stock split.

Other companies raising quarterly dividends included Asarco Inc. to 20 cents, Central Illinois Public Service to 34 cents, Deere & Co. to 40 cents, Giddings & Lewis to 2[illegible] cents, Kaiser Cement & Gypsum to 35 cents, Midwestern Distribution to 12 cents, Panhandle Eastern Pipe to 77 cents, Purolator to 3[illegible] cents, Southland Corp. to 21 cents, Hercules Inc. to 27½ cents, TRW Inc. to 50 cents and Zenith National Insurance, which also split its stock 3-for-2, to 7 cents.

Smithkline Corp. also announced a 2-for-1 stock split.

Cincinnati Milacron attracted attention. The company reported higher earnings, raised its dividend and recommended a 2-for-1 stock split.

American Stock Exchange prices were higher in moderate trading with the index up 1.11 to 183.55 at 3 p.m. The Amex index finished yesterday at a record high 182.44.

Great Lakes Chemicals was higher in active trading on higher earnings.

Meanwhile, the Transportation Department said it opposes Eastern Airlines's bid to take control of National Airlines. In a brief filed with the civil aerounautics board, which must rule on the merger, the department said combination of the two carriers would significantly reduce competition.

On the Chicago Board of Trade wheat closed off 1¾ to up 2¾ cents; corn off ¼ to up 2; oats were unchanged to off ½; and soybeans up ¾ to 6 cents.

Borrowing Off On International Capital Markets

PARIS, April 25 (Reuters) — Borrowing on international capital markets fell to the equivalent of $24 billion in the first quarter from $27.11 billion in fourth quarter of 1978, according to statistics published today by the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development.

The volume of external bonds rose sharply to $9.94 billion from $6.85 billion in the fourth quarter, but this was more than offset by a fall in international bank loans to $14.07 billion from $20.26 billion.

International bonds rose to $4.56 billion equivalent in the first quarter from $3.14 billion in the fourth quarter. The sharpest rise was in dollar-denominated issues, which increased to $2.55 billion from $869 million. Issues denominated in Deutsche marks fell to $1.42 billion equivalent from $1.85 billion, the OECD said. Traditional foreign issues of bonds rose to $5.38 billion from $3.7 billion in the fourth quarter 1978.

U.K. Plans Tightening Eurocurrency Reports

LONDON, April 25 (Reuters) — Representatives from the Bank of England will meet with the British Bankers Association tomorrow to discuss plans to strengthen Eurocurrency reporting requirements of banks in Britain, a central bank spokesman said today.

He said the central bank's proposals are still at a planning stage but added that the agency is seeking more detailed geographical information and consolidation of foreign-branch and subsidiary business with head office figures.

Chirac Cautions Giscard on Vote

PARIS, April 25 (Reuters) — Gaullist leader Jacques Chirac warned President Valery Giscard d'Estaing today to keep out of the campaign for the first direct elections to the European Parliament if he did not want to put his job at risk.

Mr. Chirac noted that a recent opinion poll showed that the candidates of Mr. Giscard d'Estaing's Union for French Democracy would win only 32 per cent of the vote June 10.

He argued that "General de Gaulle left for much less than that. He won 47 per cent, and decided that he could no longer govern," after his administrative reforms were defeated in a referendum 10 years ago.

NYSE Nationwide Trading 3 p.m. Prices Apr. 25

Tables include the nationwide prices up to 3 p.m. on Wall Street.

(Continued from Page 8)

12 Month High	12 Month Low	Stock	Div. in $	Yld.	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	3 p.m. Quot.	Ch'ge Prev 3 p.m.
16⅞	14⅛	ContTel	1.24	7.4	8	243	16⅞	16⅝	16¾	+ ⅛
44½	27¾	CtlData	.40	1.1	7	833	36⅝	36	36½	+ ¾
51	43⅞	CnDt pf	4.50	9.9		z10	45½	45½	45½	+1
30⅜	21⅛	Conwd	1.50	5.3	8	37	28⅝	28⅜	28⅜	— ⅛
8¼	3⅝	CookUn	.39t	5.0	12	779	8	7¾	7⅞	— ¼
60	41½	CoopIn	1.84	3.6	8	254	51	50½	50½	— ⅜
26	14⅛	CoopLab	.40	1.7	10	62	23⅜	23⅛	23⅜	
14	10⅛	CoopTR	.80	6.5	4	19	12⅝	12⅜	12⅝	+ ⅛
25	17¾	CopeInd	.84	4.0	8	15	20⅞	20¾	20⅞	
6⅜	3⅝	Corduro	.44	8.6	11	35	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	
14⅝	12⅝	CoreIn s	.52	3.6	7	13	14½	14¼	14½	
65	47⅜	CornG	1.88	3.3	9	260	56½	55½	56½	
32⅜	20½	CorrBlk	1.56	5.9	10	19	26¼	26	26¼	
25½	16½	Cowles	.90	3.9	18	62	23¼	23	23	
61½	36½	CoxBdct	.72	1.2	11	6	61⅝	61⅛	61½	+ ⅛
14⅝	9	Craig	.50	4.9	7	2	10¼	10⅛	10¼	
37	23	Crane	1.40b	4.6	8	108	31¼	30½	30½	— ½
12⅝	6⅛	CredtF	.44	4.5	7	91	10⅛	9⅞	9⅞	— ⅛
31	24	CrockN	2	6.7	5	99	30	29⅞	30	+ ⅛
46½	37	CrckN pf	3	6.7		13	45	44¼	44½	— ¼
27¼	22⅝	CrckN pf	2.18	8.8		17	24⅝	24⅜	24⅝	+ ¼
19	12⅝	CrmpK	1.04	6.5	6	17	16½	16	16	— ½
28⅜	19¼	CrouHi	1.25	4.8	9	25	26	25⅝	26	+ ⅜
35⅝	26½	CrwnCk			7	1078	29⅝	29	29⅝	+ ⅛
38	29⅝	CrwZel	1.90	5.6	8	90	34⅝	34⅛	34⅛	— ⅜
44¼	30½	CrumF	2.08	5.1	4	25	41¼	40⅞	41	+ ¼
20⅜	10⅞	Culbro	1	9.0		5	11⅛	11	11⅛	+ ⅛

(Continued on Page 10)

New Issue
April 26, 1979

This advertisement appears as a matter of record only

Fujitsu Limited
Tokyo/Japan

DM 50,000,000
5% Deutsche Mark Convertible Bonds of 1979/1984

Offering Price: 100%
Interest: 5% p.a., payable semi-annually in arrears on April 1 and October 1 of each year
Maturity: October 1, 1984
Conversion Right: from July 1, 1979 into ordinary shares of Fujitsu Limited at a conversion price of DM 4.18 per share
Listing: Frankfurt am Main

Deutsche Bank Aktiengesellschaft

Daiwa Europe N.V.
The Industrial Bank of Japan (Luxembourg) S.A.

The Nikko Securities Co., (Europe) Ltd.
Smith Barney, Harris Upham & Co. Incorporated
Swiss Bank Corporation (Overseas) Limited

Algemene Bank Nederland N.V.
Amsterdam-Rotterdam Bank N.V.
Arnhold and S. Bleichroeder, Inc.
Atlantic Capital Corporation
Banca Commerciale Italiana
Banca del Gottardo
Banco di Roma per la Svizzera
Bank of America International Limited
Bank Julius Baer International Limited
Bank für Gemeinwirtschaft Aktiengesellschaft
The Bank of Tokyo (Holland) N.V.
Banque Bruxelles Lambert S.A.
Banque Générale du Luxembourg S.A.
Banque Internationale à Luxembourg S.A.
Banque Nationale de Paris
Banque de l'Union Européenne
Banque de Paris et des Pays-Bas
Banque Populaire Suisse S.A. Luxembourg
Bayerische Landesbank Girozentrale
Bayerische Vereinsbank
Berliner Handels- und Frankfurter Bank
Commerzbank Aktiengesellschaft
Crédit Lyonnais
Credit Suisse First Boston Limited
Creditanstalt-Bankverein
Dai-Ichi Kangyo Bank Nederland N.V.
Daiwa Europe (Deutschland) GmbH
DB Finance (Hong Kong) Ltd.
Deutsche Girozentrale – Deutsche Kommunalbank –
DG Bank Deutsche Genossenschaftsbank
Dresdner Bank Aktiengesellschaft
Drexel Burnham Lambert Incorporated
European Banking Company Limited
Robert Fleming & Co. Limited
Goldman Sachs International Corp.
Groupement des Banquiers Privés Genevois
Industriebank von Japan (Deutschland) Aktiengesellschaft
Kidder, Peabody International Limited
Kleinwort, Benson Limited
Kredietbank S.A. Luxembourgeoise
Lloyds Bank International Limited
Merrill Lynch International & Co.
Mitsubishi Bank (Europe) S.A.
Mitsui Finance Europe Limited
Morgan Grenfell & Co. Limited
New Japan Securities Europe Limited
The Nikko Securities Co., (Deutschland) GmbH
The Nippon Kangyo Kakumaru (Europe) Limited
Nomura Europe N.V.
Sal. Oppenheim jr. & Cie.
Pierson, Heldring & Pierson N.V.
N. M. Rothschild & Sons Limited
Salomon Brothers International
Sanyo Securities Co., Ltd.
J. Henry Schroder Wagg & Co. Limited
Skandinaviska Enskilda Banken
Société Générale
Société Générale de Banque S.A.
The Taiyo Kobe Bank (Luxembourg) S.A.
Union Bank of Switzerland (Securities) Limited
Verband Schweizerischer Kantonalbanken
Vereins- und Westbank Aktiengesellschaft
Wako Securities Company Limited
S.G. Warburg & Co. Ltd.
Westdeutsche Landesbank Girozentrale
Wood Gundy Limited
Yamaichi International (Europe) Limited
Yamatane Securities Co., Ltd.

This Announcement appears as a matter of record only

April 1979

Eletrobras
Centrais Elétricas Brasileiras SA
Brazil

US-$ 400,000,000 Term Loan

Guaranteed by **THE FEDERATIVE REPUBLIC OF BRAZIL**

Lead-Managed by
DG BANK Deutsche Genossenschaftsbank
BANK FÜR GEMEINWIRTSCHAFT Aktiengesellschaft
CREDIT LYONNAIS
EUROPEAN BRAZILIAN BANK LIMITED – EUROBRAZ
THE LONG-TERM CREDIT BANK OF JAPAN Limited

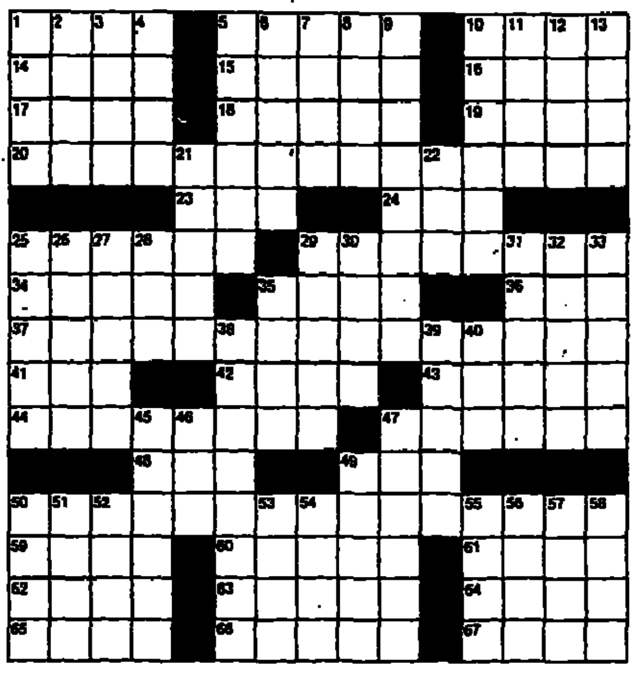
Managed by
BANCO DO BRASIL S.A.
BANKHAUS HERMANN LAMPE Kommanditgesellschaft
CENTRALE RABOBANK
GENOSSENSCHAFTLICHE ZENTRALBANK AG Vienna
KLEINWORT, BENSON Limited
LONDON & CONTINENTAL BANKERS Limited
THE MITSUBISHI BANK Limited
REPUBLIC NATIONAL BANK OF NEW YORK (International) Limited/ TRADE DEVELOPMENT BANK London Branch
THE SANWA BANK Limited

Co-Managed by
Associated Japanese Bank (International) Limited
Banco do Estado de São Paulo-Banespa Paris Branch/Frankfurt Branch
The Daiwa Bank Limited
The Saitama Bank, Ltd.
Swiss Volksbank

Provided by
Associated Japanese Bank (International) Ltd.
Badische Kommunale Landesbank International S.A.
Banco do Brasil S.A.
Banco Nacional S.A. (Brasil) New York Agency
Banco do Estado de São Paulo-Banespa Paris Branch/Frankfurt Branch
Bank der Bondsspaarbanken nv
Bank Europäischer Genossenschaftsbanken
Bank für Gemeinwirtschaft Aktiengesellschaft London Branch
Bankhaus Hermann Lampe Kommanditgesellschaft
Banque Canadienne Nationale (Bahamas) Ltd.
Banque Commerciale pour l'Europe du Nord (Eurobank)
Banque Fédérative du Crédit Mutuel
Banque de l'Indochine et de Suez
Banque Populaire Suisse S.A. Luxembourg
Caisse Centrale des Banques Populaires
Centrale Rabobank
Crédit Lyonnais
The Daiwa Bank Limited
DG BANK INTERNATIONAL Société Anonyme
European Brazilian Bank Limited – EUROBRAZ
Genossenschaftliche Zentralbank AG, Vienna
Kleinwort, Benson Limited
London & Continental Bankers Limited
The Long-Term Credit Bank of Japan Limited New York Branch
The Mitsubishi Bank, Limited
The Mitsui Trust and Banking Company, Limited
The Mitsui Bank, Limited
The Provincial Bank of Canada
Österreichische Länderbank Aktiengesellschaft
The Saitama Bank, Ltd.
Republic National Bank of New York (International) Limited/Trade Development Bank London Branch
The Sanwa Bank, Limited
The Toyo Trust and Banking Co., Ltd.
Société Générale Alsacienne de Banque, Strasbourg

Agent
DG BANK INTERNATIONAL Société Anonyme

CROSSWORD
By Eugene T. Maleska



ACROSS

1 Made off
5 Hindu prince
10 Stravinsky ballet
14 Vesuvian matter
15 Zola
16 Ore deposit
17 Oft-split item
18 Roof worker
19 Believe, old style
20 Bizet opera
23 Woolf's "—— Dalloway"
24 Monogram of a great inventor
25 Smeared
29 —— personae
34 West German city
35 Rum quaff
36 "—— was saying . . ."
37 Strauss favorite
41 Spanish relative
42 Zoo unit
43 Elève's milieu
44 Film-editing devices
47 Wailed like a banshee
48 "—— as a Stranger": Thompson
49 Air current: Abbr.
50 Percy Grainger favorite
59 Water for a niño
60 Water wheel
61 Frenzied
62 Abominable Snowman
63 African game
64 Alaskan city
65 Germ
66 Tire grooves
67 Prod

DOWN

1 Musical sign
2 Plaster backer
3 Bacchanalian cry
4 Dewy or dull
5 Slow down
6 Moslem princes
7 Jack's partner
8 Hebrew letter
9 Legacy
10 Gibson of tennis fame
11 Vidal
12 Reputation
13 TV feature
21 Correct
22 Spade or Levenson
25 Red-ink items
26 "There's many —— . . ."
27 Customary
28 Social gathering
29 F.D.A. concern
30 Douglas's "The ——": 1942
31 Claw
32 Tropical fiber
33 Estimated, with "up"
35 Growl
38 Flammable liquids
39 Gardener's bane
40 King topper
45 Like mosaic tiles
46 Affectedly devious
47 Works on dough
49 Pule
50 Baseball's Willie
51 Molding
52 Stringed instrument
53 —— me tangere
54 Catch off guard
55 Pend
56 Melville title
57 "Arrivederci ——"
58 Stretched out, as a budget

WEATHER

	C	F			C	F	
ALGARVE	15	59	Fair	MADRID	13	55	Cloudy
AMSTERDAM	8	46	Showers	MIAMI	26	79	Cloudy
ANKARA	16	61	Fair	MILAN	15	59	Cloudy
ATHENS	18	64	Fair	MONTREAL	15	59	Cloudy
BEIRUT	19	66	Fair	MOSCOW	18	64	Fair
BELGRADE	21	70	Cloudy	MUNICH	11	52	Showers
BERLIN	13	55	Overcast	NEW YORK	15	59	Cloudy
BRUSSELS	7	45	Showers	NICE	17	63	Fair
BUCHAREST	21	70	Cloudy	OSLO	5	41	Rain
BUDAPEST	12	54	Rain	PARIS	9	48	Showers
CASABLANCA	17	63	Cloudy	PRAGUE	13	55	Cloudy
COPENHAGEN	8	46	Overcast	ROME	16	61	Cloudy
COSTA DEL SOL	21	70	Cloudy	SOFIA	18	64	Cloudy
DUBLIN	9	48	Hail	STOCKHOLM	10	50	Overcast
EDINBURGH	8	46	Showers	TEHRAN	24	75	Cloudy
FLORENCE	16	61	Overcast	TEL AVIV	21	70	Cloudy
FRANKFURT	10	50	Showers	TOKYO	18	64	Overcast
GENEVA	10	50	Rain	TUNIS	17	63	Overcast
HELSINKI	6	43	Rain	VIENNA	7	45	Rain
ISTANBUL	17	63	Cloudy	WARSAW	16	61	Rain
LAS PALMAS	18	64	Overcast	WASHINGTON	23	73	Cloudy
LISBON	15	59	Cloudy	ZURICH	8	46	Overcast
LONDON	10	50	Showers				
LOS ANGELES	20	68	Cloudy				

(Yesterday's readings U.S. and Canada at 1700 GMT; Los Angeles at 2000 GMT; all others at 1200 GMT.)

INTERNATIONAL FUNDS

ADVERTISEMENT

April 25, 1979

The net asset value quotations shown below are supplied by the Funds listed with the exception of some Swiss funds whose quotes are based on issue prices. The following marginal symbols indicate frequency of quotations supplied for the IHT: (d)—daily; (w)—weekly; (m)—monthly; (r)—regularly; (i)—irregularly.

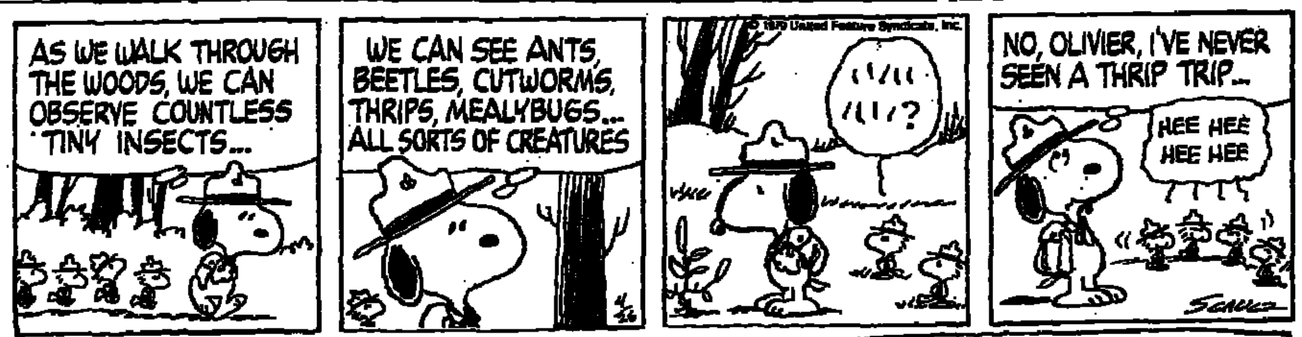
BANK JULIUS BAER & Co Ltd:	
—(d) Baerbond	SF 729.05
—(d) Conbar	SF 680.00
—(d) Grabar	SF 608.00
—(d) Stockbar	SF 728.00
BANQUE VON ERNST & CIE.:	
—(d) CSF Fund	SF 16.47
—(d) Crossbow Fund	SF 3.93
—(d) ITF Fund N.V.	$ 9.21
BRITANNIA TRUST MNGT.(CI) Ltd.:	
—(w) Universal Dollar Trust	$ 5.67
—(w) Int'l High Interest Trust	$ 0.98
—(w) High Interest Sterling	£0.99
CAPITAL INTERNATIONAL:	
—(w) Capital Int'l Fund	$ 18.16
—(w) Capital Italia S.A.	$ 10.32
—(w) Convertible Capital S.A.	$ 27.73
CREDIT SUISSE:	
—(d) Actions Suisses	SF 308.25
—(d) Canasec	SF 449.00
—(d) C.S. Fonds-Bonds	SF 62.75
—(d) C.S. Fonds-Int'l	SF 59.00
—(d) Energie-Valor	SF 77.50
—(d) Ussec	SF 432.00
—(d) Europa-Valor	SF 115.50
DIT INVESTMENT FRANKFURT:	
—(d) Concentra	DM 19.80
—(d) Int'l Rentenfond	DM 65.80
FIDELITY PO Box 670, Hamilton, Bermuda:	
—(w) Fidelity Amer. Assets	$ 26.37
—(d) Fidelity Dir. Svgs. Tr.	$62.92
—(w) Fidelity Int'l Fund	$ 22.59
—(w) Fidelity Pacific Fund	$ 50.96
—(w) Fidelity World Fd.	$ 14.64
FIDELITY POB 195, St Helier, Jersey C.I.:	
—(w) Fidelity Sterling A	£ 3.60
—(w) Fidelity Sterling B	£ 8.08
—(w) Fidelity Sterling D.	£ 16.74
G.T. MANAGEMENT LTD:	
—(w) Berry Pac. Fd. Ltd.	$ 47.06
—(w) G.T. Asia Fund	HK$ 10.22
—(d) G.T. Bond Fund	$ 13.78
—(w) G.T. Dollar Fund	$ 7.30
JARDINE FLEMING:	
—(r) Jardine Japan Fund	$77.47
—(r) Jardine S.East Asia	$ 14.99
LLOYDS BANK INT., POB 438 GENEVA 11	
—+(w) Lloyds Int'l Growth	SF360.50
—+(w) Lloyds Int'l Income	SF 306.00
ROTSCHILD ASSET MGMT (Bermuda):	
—(w) Reserve Assets Fd Ltd	$9.96
SOFID GROUPE GENEVA	
—(r) Parfon Sw. R Est	SF 1,224.00
—(r) Securswiss	SF 1,800.00
SWISS BANK CORP:	
—(d) America-Valor	SF 333.75
—(d) Intervalor	SF 52.00
—(d) Japan Portfolio	SF 290.00
—(d) Swissvalor New Ser	SF 246.00
—(d) Univ. Bond Select	SF 68.00
—(d) Universal Fund	SF 72.68
UNION BANK OF SWITZERLAND:	
—(d) Amca U.S. Sh.	SF 21.00
—(d) Bond Invest	SF 59.75
—(d) Convert-Invest	SF 64.50
—(d) Eurit Europe Sh.	SF 124.00
—(d) Fonsa Swiss Sh	SF 104.50
—(d) Globinvest	SF 55.00
—(d) Pacific Invest	SF 71.25
—(d) Rometac-Invest	SF 270.00
—(d) Safit South Afr Sh	SF 147.00
—(d) Sima Swiss R Est	SF 202.00
UNION INVESTMENT Frankfurt	
—(d) Atlanticfonds	DM 11.80
—(d) Europafonds	DM 25.50
—(d) Unifonds	DM 17.35
—(d) Unirenta	DM 38.40
—(d) Unispecial I	DM 61.70

Other Funds

(w) Alexander Fund	$7.45
(r) Arab Finance I.F.	$ 1,057.92
(w) Trustcor Int. Fd (AEIF)	$ 7.51
(w) Austral. Select Fd.	$ 1.48
(w) Bondselex - Issue Pr.	SF 125.95
(w) CAMIT	$ 10.22
(w) Capital Gains Inv.	$ 13.10
(d) Capital Rentinvest	LF 1,390.00
(d) Carifalco Open-End Fund	$ 205.15
(w) Citadel Fund	$ 3.21
(w) Cleveland Offshore Fd.	$ 975.42
(w) Convert. Fd Int. A Certs	$ 6.99
(w) Convert Fd Int. B Certs	$14.06
(d) Convertible Japan	$ 9.29
(w) D.G.C.	$ 45.51
(d) Dollar Fund (ex-Divid.)	$ 0.17
(d) Dreyfus Fund Int'l	$ 16.60
(w) Dreyfus Intercontinent	$18.47
(d) Earnex Fund	$ 5.01
(d) Europe Obligations	LF 1,127.00
(w) First Eagle Fund	$ 4,436.70
(w) First Intern'l Fund	$ 224.99
(w) Fonselex Issue Pr	SF 1,482.00
(w) Formula Selection Fd	SF 57.40
(d) Fonditalia	$ 12.26
(d) Frankf.-Trust Interzins	DM 40.57
(d) Fund of N.Y. (ex-divid.)	$ 0.31
(d) Global Int'l Fund	DM 6.29
(w) Haussmann Hldgs. NV	$ 293.44
(i) H.O.I.T. Hobel	$ 30.35
(d) Icofund	$ 11.64
(d) Indosuez Multibonds A	$ 106.46
(d) Indosuez Multibonds B	$ 109.20
(d) Interfund S.A.	$ 9.91
(w) Intermarket Fund	$ 158.72
(w) Int'l Inc Fund (Jersey)	$ 23.46
(r) Int'l Securities Fund	$ 6.67
(d) Investa DWS	DM 36.20
(r) Invest Atlantiques	$ 52.85
(d) Italamerica S.A. Fund	$ 9.90
(r) Italfortune Int'l Fd S.A.	$8.47
(w) Japan Selection Fund	$59.76
(w) Japan Pacific Fund	$ 42.88
(d) KB Income Fund	LF 1,092.00
(d) Kleinwort Benson Int. F	$ 12.58
(w) Kleinwort Bens. Jap. F	$ 33.54
(i) Leverage Cap. Hold	$ 47.86
(w) Luxfund	$ 26.24
(d) Mediolanum Sel. Fund	$10.97
(d) Neuwirth Int'l Fund	$ 0.66
(d) Neuwirth Inv. Fund	$ 1.79
(w) Nippon Fund	$ 17.71
(w) Nor. Amer. Inv. Fund	$ 5.26
(w) Nor. Amer. Bank Fd	$ 5.37
(w) N.A.M.F.	$ 67.79
(d) Putnam Intern'l Fund	$ 29.61
(d) Renta Fund	$ 63.29
(d) Rentinvest	LF 833.00
(d) Safe Fund	$ 4.26
(d) Safe Trust Fund	$ 9.49
(w) Samurai Portfolio	SF 64.60
(w) Sepro (N.A.V.)	$ 14.94
(w) SMH Special Fund	DM 94.40
(w) Soros Fund	$ 636.25
(w) Talent Global Fund	$ 11.58
(w) Tokyo Pac. Hold (Sea)	$ 44.85
(w) Tokyo Pac. Hold N.V.	$ 61.56
(w) Transpacific Fund	$ 33.52
(d) UNICO Fund	DM 51.31
(r) Unilife Assurance O'seas	$ 0.98
(w) United Cap Inv. Fund	$ 3.22
(m) Utd Int'l Bond Fd.	$ 104.84
(d) U.S. Trust Invest Fd.	$ 11.04
(w) Western Growth Fund	$ 7.42
(d) World Equity Grth. Fd	$ 477.58
(m) Worldwide Fund Ltd	$ 12.04
(w) Worldwide Securities	$ 72.11
(w) Worldwide Special	$ 1,432.63

DM — Deutsche Mark; * — Ex-Dividend; ' — New; N.A. — Not Available; BF — Belgium Francs; LF — Luxembourg Francs; SF - Swiss Francs; + — Offer prices; a — Asked; b — Bid Change P/V $10 to $1 per unit. S/S — Stock Split; ** — Ex RTS; "S" — Suspended; N.C. - Not communicated; • — • - Redempt price - Ex-Coupon.

PEANUTS

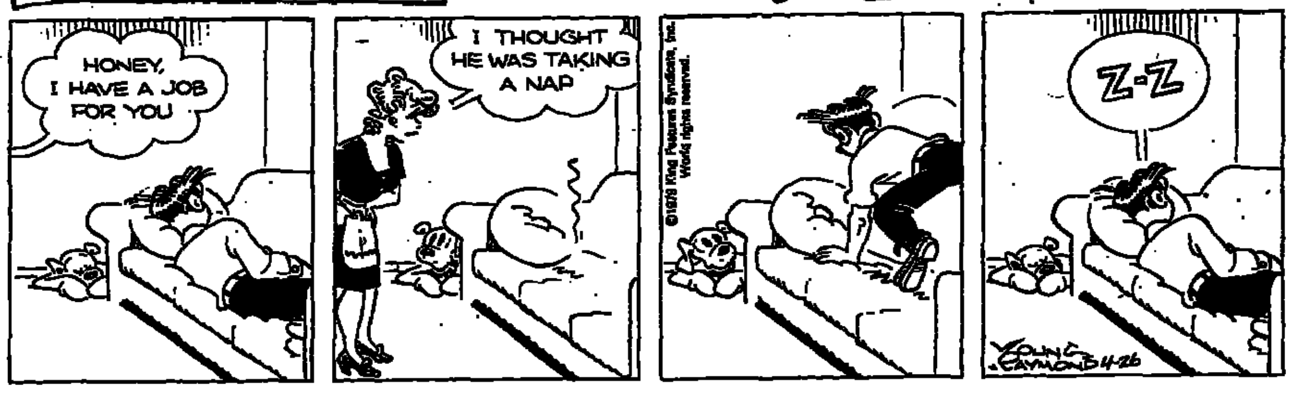


AS WE WALK THROUGH THE WOODS, WE CAN OBSERVE COUNTLESS TINY INSECTS...
WE CAN SEE ANTS, BEETLES, CUTWORMS, THRIPS, MEALYBUGS... ALL SORTS OF CREATURES
NO, OLIVIER, I'VE NEVER SEEN A THRIP TRIP...
HEE HEE HEE HEE

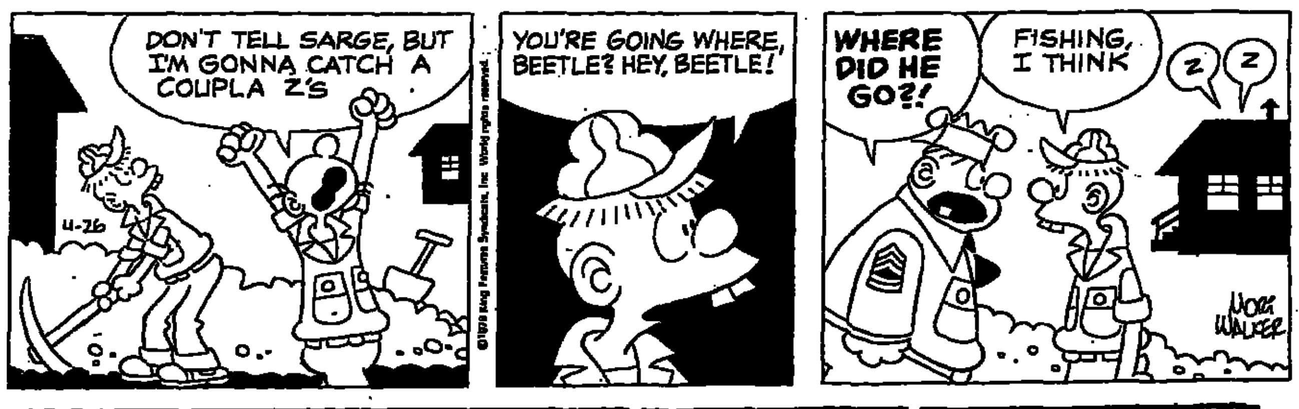
B.C.

BEFORE I DEPOSIT ALL MY CLAMS, ARE YOU SOLVENT ?
PETER'S BANK
MA'M, WE'RE AS SOLID AS THE DAY IS LONG !
PETER'S BANK
YOU'LL ALSO BE HAPPY TO KNOW OUR DEPOSIT SLIPS GLOW IN THE DARK.

BLONDIE



BEETLE BAILEY



DON'T TELL SARGE, BUT I'M GONNA CATCH A COUPLA Z'S
YOU'RE GOING WHERE, BEETLE? HEY, BEETLE!
WHERE DID HE GO?!
FISHING, I THINK
Z Z

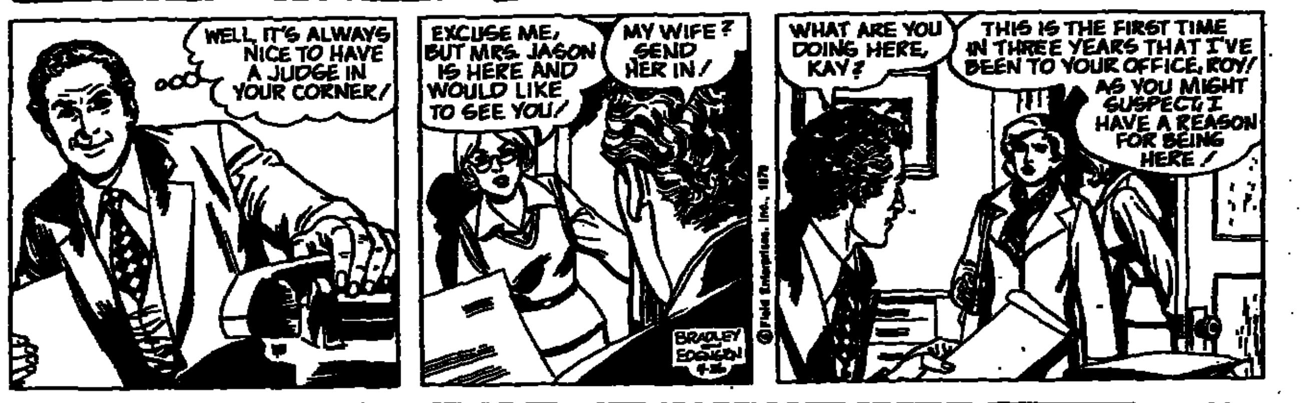
ANDY CAPP

HEY! RIP VAN WINKLE! IT'S OPENIN' TIME!
Z
THANKS, PET
DON'T YOU MIND 'ER CALLIN' YOU THAT, ANDY?
NOT A BIT, CHALKIE, SOME PEOPLE GO THROUGH LIFE WITHOUT BEING COMPARED TO ANYBODY

WIZARD of ID

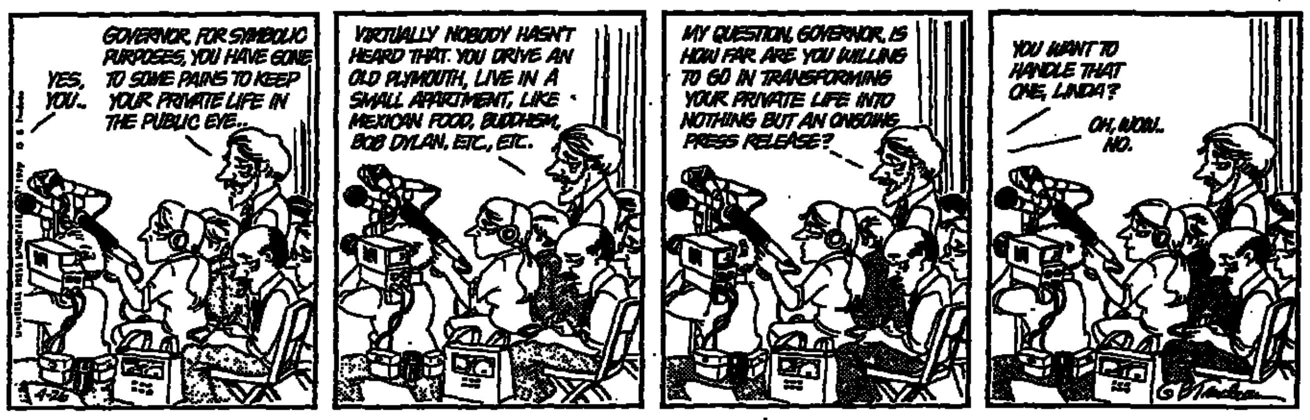
HOW MUCH DOES THE DOCTOR CHARGE ?
15 DOLLARS FOR AN OFFICE CALL
HOW MUCH FOR A HOUSE CALL ?
TWENTY-FIVE
OKAY... SEND HIM TO MY OFFICE

REX MORGAN



WELL, IT'S ALWAYS NICE TO HAVE A JUDGE IN YOUR CORNER!
EXCUSE ME, BUT MRS. JASON IS HERE AND WOULD LIKE TO SEE YOU!
MY WIFE? SEND HER IN!
WHAT ARE YOU DOING HERE, KAY?
THIS IS THE FIRST TIME IN THREE YEARS THAT I'VE BEEN TO YOUR OFFICE, ROY! AS YOU MIGHT SUSPECT, I HAVE A REASON FOR BEING HERE!

DOONESBURY



YES, YOU..
GOVERNOR, FOR SYMBOLIC PURPOSES, YOU HAVE GONE TO SOME PAINS TO KEEP YOUR PRIVATE LIFE IN THE PUBLIC EYE..
VIRTUALLY NOBODY HASN'T HEARD THAT. YOU DRIVE AN OLD PLYMOUTH, LIVE IN A SMALL APARTMENT, LIKE MEXICAN FOOD, BUDDHISM, BOB DYLAN, ETC., ETC.
MY QUESTION, GOVERNOR, IS HOW FAR ARE YOU WILLING TO GO IN TRANSFORMING YOUR PRIVATE LIFE INTO NOTHING BUT AN ONGOING PRESS RELEASE?
YOU WANT TO HANDLE THAT ONE, LINDA?
OH, WOW.. NO.

JUMBLE
THAT SCRAMBLED WORD GAME by Henri Arnold and Bob Lee

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

KEJYR

SOMEO

BINLEB

CEETIN

The winner!
HOW YOU MIGHT GET ANSWERS WHEN YOU PLAY TWENTY QUESTIONS.

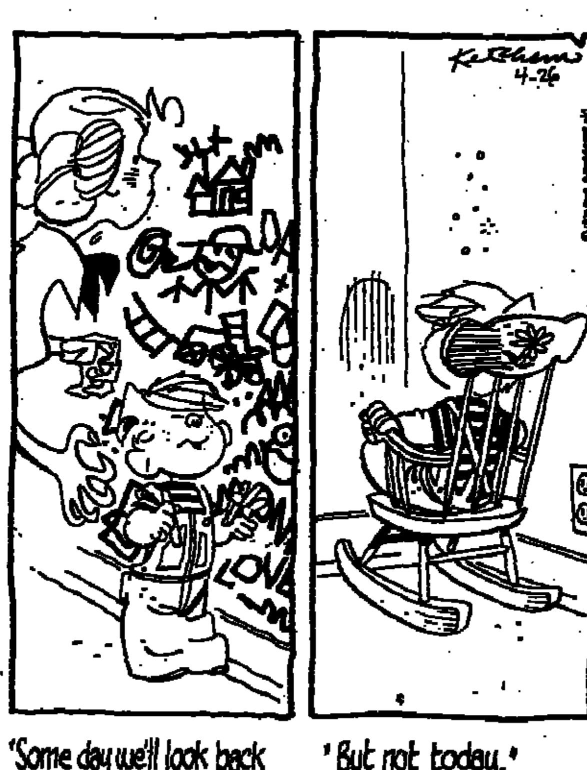
Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

Print answer here: ◯◯ THE ◯◯◯◯◯◯

(Answers tomorrow)

Yesterday's | Jumbles: BARON ICING THIRTY PIRACY
Answer: "The Italian LUNCH I ANTICIPATED—includes this kind of wine"—"CHIANTI"

DENNIS THE MENACE



'Some day we'll look back at this and LAUGH!' 'But not today.'

"Registered as a newspaper at the Post Office"
"Printed in Great Britain"

BOOKS

THE INKLINGS

C.S. Lewis, J.R.R. Tolkien, Charles Williams and Thei[r] Friends

By Humphrey Carpenter. Houghton Mifflin. Illustrated. 287 p[p.] $10.95.

Reviewed by John Leonard

ACCORDING to J.R.R. Tolkien, who was having some fun with "Beowulf": "Lo! We have heard in old days of the wisdom of the cunning-minded Inklings; how those wise ones sat together in their deliberations, skillfully reciting learning and song-craft, earnestly meditating. That was true joy!"

They meditated and deliberated — these Inklings, Oxford Christians, bibulous dons, failed poets, fantasts, refugees from unsatisfactory sexual relationships — on Tuesday mornings at the Bird and Baby Pub for beer and on Thursday evenings in the Magdalen College digs of C.S. Lewis for rum and hot water, from the middle of the 1930s until 1963, when Lewis didn't get the attention he deserved because he chose to die on the day John Kennedy was killed.

For his fellow Inklings, Tolkien read from his work in progress, "The Lord of the Rings," and Lewis read from "The Screwtape Letters," and Charles Williams talked about Dante and forgiveness, and everybody played academic politics. Owen Barfield, whose enthusiasm for the anthroposophy of Rudolf Steiner would eventually infect our own Saul Bellow, was sometimes around. David Secil and John Wain dropped in. So did Roy Cambell, the poet who converted to Catholicism after fighting on Franco's side during the Spanish Civil War. T.S. Eliot made one unpleasant appearance. Dorothy Sayers wasn't allowed, being of the inferior sex.

Christian Romantics

Did they conspire to "alter the course of literature?" Certainly they were opposed to literary modernism; they might even be said to have been opposed to the Renaissance. Did they represent "a conscious attempt to present religion through the medium of romanticism?" Certainly they were romantics as well as Christians. They were obsessed with elves and myths and Icelandic Volsungsagas and other vivid "Northernness." They were contemptuous of Darwin and Marx and Freud and almost everybody else in the 19th century except, perhaps, Wagner; Tolkien and Lewis spent an evening together, between fried fish and tea, reading aloud the libretto of "Die Walkuere." They were acquainted with the occult: Williams, who, like William Butler Yeats, sat in the pew of the Order of the Golden Dawn, had even dabbled in Rosicrucianism. Tolkien, going on about the Fall and the Machine, sounds a lot like Henry Adams on the Virgin and the Dynamo.

Or, on the other hand, were they merely friends marooned somehow in a history they didn't much like? Of assigning any sinister significance to the deliberations of the Inklings, Lewis himself warned us that we might be "chasing after a fox that isn't there."

After all, Williams came quite late to the "true joy" of the cunning minds at the Bird and Baby, and departed early, dead. Tolkien knew about hobbits before he met Lewis. Lewis "regressed" to the Anglicanism of his Belfast childhood, and Williams and Tolkien were Roman Catholics. Tolkien resented Williams for having intruded on the time he had to be friends with Le[w]is. Tolkien also disapproved of W[il]liams' "supernatural" novels — do I — and called him "a wit[ch] doctor." And Lewis' feelings we[re] no doubt hurt when Tolkien fou[nd] the "Narina" series slapdash.

For that matter, Lewis didn't li[ke] Franco any more than he lik[ed] F.R. Leavis and I.A. Richards, a[nd] T.S. Eliot and James Joyce, or a[ny] more than Tolkien liked Shak[e]speare and Spenser and marria[ge]. Lewis didn't even like Doro[thy] Sayers' best novel, "Gaudy Night." Does any of this matter?

Yes, because Humphrey C[ar]penter, who wrote a fine biograp[hy] of Tolkien, has written an equal[ly] agreeable account called "T[he] Inklings," based on diaries and u[n]published letters. In Carpente[r's] persuasive opinion, the "fox" [...] chase was there, all right. He w[as] Lewis, who brought Christianity [to] the BBC; who was rather a slob [...] "his regular uniform of dung-c[ol]ored mackintosh and old cl[oth] hat"; who tutored such dispar[ate] students as John Betjeman a[nd] Henry Green; who was so ignora[nt] of politics that as late as 1950 [he] thought Tito was the king [of] Greece; who refused to thi[nk] about, to admit, his own persona[li]ty in order to avoid wondering w[hy] he spent so many decades as a b[...] man for the aggregious M[rs.] Moore, and whose marriage in [the] 60s to an American may never ha[ve] been consummated.

Lewis worried his abstract w[ay] back to Christ and lived a life [he] didn't bother to examine. Whet[her] he substituted Mrs. Moore for [his] lost mother is beyond my purvi[ew]. Clearly, he was afraid of homos[ex]uality and had a talent for m[ale] friendship. His dream of a "flo[at]ing island," an Eden before t[he] Fall, is realized in "Terelandr[a]." The Inklings may very well h[ave] been a floating island, too, a B[ird] and Baby on a pond of beer, f[ol]lowed by long walks in the r[ain]. Maybe he would have been happ[ier] inside a Norse myth; the s[...] crazed Hebrews were not in [the] Inklings style.

Williams, sometimes saint a[nd] partial sadist, devoted himself [to a] cycle of Arthurian poems, [...] "Taliessin Through Logres" is [al]most unreadable. We do re[ad] aloud to our children, "The Lord [of] the Rings" and "The Chronicles [of] Narina." Then, after the child[ren] are asleep, we go back to Eliot a[nd] Joyce and Marx and Freud a[nd] D.H. Lawrence, the adults. Wh[en] Williams was accused of writ[ing] potboiler histories, Eliot repli[ed]: "He always boiled an honest po[t]." So, charmingly, does Carpenter.

John Leonard is on the staff of T[he] New York Times.

Solution to Previous Puzzle

ARTE ALAS WHAT
WORD ADAPT BETE
LOUISNIZER HALL
DETENTE EGERIA
ORES BELA
THORAX LATERAN
HOR CECIL ESTAR
AMOR DRESS TODO
TENET ATALE NED
RODOLFO ORDERS
SPIT AERI
KISMET BIGONES
ETUI TARKINGTON
RENT LIKEN LARA
NASH ELON ELAN

How to Dust Of[f] The Latest Win[e]

NEW YORK (UPI) — If y[our] host brings out a bottle of wi[ne] covered with what appears to [be] the dust of many decades, he m[ay] be pulling a fast one. Both the wi[ne] and the dust may be very young.

Gordon Bennett & Associat[es] Inc., a Palo Alto, Calif., firm, [is] marketing a special wine dust to [be] sprinkled on bottles to make t[he] wine look old.

A company spokesman said w[ith] a straight face that the wine d[ust] contains 42 "mysterious" ingr[ed]ients, including "belly-button [lint] tweezered out of the statue of the Venus de Milo" (in the Louvre [in] Paris).

The cult of the dusty wine bot[tle] apparently reached its zenith [in] France in the reign of Louis [...] when the wine waiter was requi[red] to blow the dust from the bott[le] into the beaming, expectant fa[ces] of guests at the table.

BRIDGE
By Alan Trusc[ott]

On the diagramed deal, South crowded the bidding at his first opportunity by jumping to four diamonds in the face of black-suit bids by his opponents. West could not resist the temptation to raise spades at the four level despite his minimum opening.

North, who had been silenced on the first round by the opening bid of one club, although he held the best high-card hand at the table, was happy to raise diamonds to game.

West was now unsure of the situation: Could he make five spades? Probably not. Indeed, the best defense, including two club ruffs, would have defeated that contract by 800 points. Was North sacrificing? That was less clear, and West ventured a double.

West took his two spade winners, but that was the limit for the defense, as South proceeded to demonstrate. If West had shifted to a heart, he would have won with the ace in the dummy and ruffed clubs at every opportunity.

Thanks to the presence of the deuce in the closed hand, the trumps would have provided three entries to the dummy. With the clubs dividing evenly, the fifth club in the dummy would have provided a discard, removing the need fo[r a] heart finesse.

But from West's angle, a he[art] shift could have been fatal. Sou[th] could have held a doubleton he[art] queen and a singleton club, and [in] view of that possibility, West [was] tempted to cash the club ace.

South ruffed, and his entry pro[b]lems were simplified. He set up t[he] fifth club in dummy in three mo[re] ruffs and did not need to resort [to] the heart finesse.

NORTH
♠Q4
♡AK5
♢K83
♣Q9762

WEST (D)
♠AK72
♡9864
♢6
♣AJ84

EAST
♠J10953
♡Q73
♢Q
♣K1053

SOUTH
♠86
♡J102
♢AJ1097542
♣—

Both sides were vulnerable. The bi[d]ding:

West	North	East	South
1♣	Pass	1♠	4♢
4♠	5♢	Pass	Pass
Dbl.	Pass	Pass	Pass

West led the spade king.

AMEX Nationwide Trading 3 p.m. Prices Apr. 25

Tables include the nationwide prices up to 3 p.m. on Wall Street.

12 Month High	Low	Stock	Div. in $	Yld.	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	3 p.m. Quot.	Ch'ge Prev 3 p.m.
10¾	5	Richton	.44	6.9	7	89	6⅜	5⅞	6⅜	+ ⅞
50⅞	25⅞	RileyCo			7	120	45	39	39¼	—5¾
34¼	25¾	RioAlg	1.08	3.7	8	2	29	28⅝	29	
16¾	8⅝	Robnich				11	10¼	10⅛	10⅛	
8¼	4½	Roblin	.12	2.0	5	5	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞	
13⅜	10	Rockway	1	8.3	5	3	12	12	12	
47	23⅜	Rogers	.20	.4	15	5	46⅛	46	46⅛	+ ⅛
8	4⅛	Rossmr			3	7	5¼	5¼	5¼	+ ⅛
6⅝	1¾	RoyPalm			9	133	2¼	2⅛	2¼	
2½	1⅛	Rusco			4	26	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	
6	2½	RBW Cp			6	51	4⅝	4⅜	4⅝	+ ⅛
19	10⅞	Russell	.48	3.2	6	45	15	14⅞	15	+ ¼
14½	9½	Susqh pf	1	10.		8	10	9⅞	9⅞	— ⅛
1⅝	11-16	SutrMtg wt				7	13-16	¾	13-16	+1-16
7⅛	3½	Synloy	.30b	6.2	33	8	4⅞	4⅝	4⅞	— ⅛
38⅞	24½	Syntex	.90	2.4	11	1112	37⅞	36⅝	37¾	+1⅞
35½	21¾	SyscoCp	.56	1.6	9	103	35	34½	34¾	+ ¼
23¾	10⅝	SystEng			14	32	15¾	15½	15½	— ⅛
8⅛	3⅜	SysPln	.10e	2.1	4	44	4¾	4⅝	4¾	
		— T—T—T —								
5⅞	1⅝	TFI			8	17	2¼	2⅛	2¼	+ ⅛
16⅞	8⅝	TabPd	.20	1.4	8	5	14⅜	14⅛	14⅛	— ⅜
14⅛	7¼	Tannet	.28	3.4	4	6	8¼	8⅛	8¼	+ ⅛
3	1¼	TechSym			11	4	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	
4	2	WilsnB	.15t			28	2¼	2	2	+ ⅛
16½	10¼	Wincorp	.40	3.1	17	3	13	13	13	
53	44½	WisP pf4.50		9.7		z100	46¼	46¼	46¼	+1¼
3⅞	2	WolfHB			11	5	2½	2¼	2¼	— ⅛
14½	11	Wdstrm n	.60	4.9	5	14	12½	12¼	12	— ⅛
9½	4¾	WkWear	.40	6.3	6	11	6⅜	6⅜	6⅜	
17	9⅝	Wrathr	.10e	.6	37	52	15⅞	15⅝	15⅞	+ ⅛
17-16	¾	WrightH			31	10	15-16	15-16	15-16	
27	17⅝	Wynnin	.60	2.3	8	44	26⅛	26	26	+ ⅛
16	11	WymBn	.64	5.3	8	14	12⅛	11⅞	12⅛	+ ⅜
		— X—Y—Z —								
17	11⅞	ZeroCo	.44	2.9	8	14	15¼	15	15	+ ⅛
17½	8½	Zimmer	.36	3.9	3	9	9¼	9	9¼	+ ⅛
8⅞	5	HousRon	.50	6.8	5	23	7⅜	7⅜	7⅜	+ ⅜
6⅜	3	HouseVl			13	6	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	— ⅛
27½	13½	HouOM	.80	4.2	10	441	19⅞	18⅝	19	+ ⅛
26	15¾	HouO pf1.69		8.6		40	19⅞	19¾	19¾	— ⅛
21¼	6½	HowelC	.40	1.8	19	267	u23	20½	21⅞	+1⅝
4	2⅛	Howell	.15e	6.2	17	9	2⅞	2⅜	2⅞	+ ⅛
31⅞	23⅝	HubellB	1.44	5.0	7	19	29	28⅞	29	+ ⅜
14½	8⅝	HuckMf	.28	2.1	7	5	13¼	13¼	13¼	+ ¼
11⅞	6½	HudsnGn			3	12	10	10	10	+ ¼
55	33⅝	HudBO	2	3.7	10	18	55	54⅝	54⅝	— ¼
15¼	8¼	Huffy	.68	5.2	6	19	13⅝	13¼	13⅛	— ¼
8½	3¼	HuntH	.16e	3.1	6	33	5¼	4⅞	5⅛	
49¾	24⅝	HuskyO	1	2.1	10	x152	49½	48⅝	48⅝	— ⅛
9¾	4⅝	OzarkA	.20e	4.2	4	81	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	— ⅛
		— P—Q —								
2	¾	PF Ind				17	1	15-16	1	+1-16
17¼	14¼	PGEpfA	1.50	10.		15	15	15	15	— ¼
16	13¼	PGEpfB	1.37	10.		1	13½	13½	13½	— ¼
14⅝	12	PGEpfC	1.25	10.		3	12¼	12¼	12¼	— ⅜
14⅝	12	PGEpfE	1.25	10.		1	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	+ ⅛
14⅛	11⅛	PGEpfG	1.20	9.4		3	12¾	12¾	12¾	+ ⅛
29½	24⅞	PGEpfW	2.57	10.		13	25¾	25¾	25¾	
26½	21⅞	PGEpfV	2.32	9.9		8	23½	23½	23½	— ⅛
29⅛	24⅛	PGEpfT	2.54	9.9		22	25⅞	25¾	25¾	+ ⅜
30⅛	25	PGEpfS	2.62	9.7		114	26⅞	26½	26⅝	+ ⅛
8⅛	5⅞	Clopay	.32	3.5	5	9	9¼	9¼	9¼	
¼	2⅝	Coho	.16e	3.9	13	12	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	— ⅛
	14⅝	Colemn	.92	4.7	8	202	19½	19½	19½	
	9⅛	ColCml			51	101	15⅞	15⅝	15⅝	
	22⅞	Cominc	2	6.3	10	21	32	31⅝	31⅝	— ¼
	15⅝	ComAlt	.40	2.1	7	10	19¼	19	19¼	+ ¼
	9¼	ComMtl	.60	3.5	4	30	17¼	16½	17¼	+ ¼
	13⅞	Comdint			9	253	28¼	27½	28⅛	+1
	8⅞	Compo	s.20	1.8	14	37	11	10⅞	11	+ ¼
	1⅛	CompuD			7	30	2	1⅞	2	
	13-16	CompInv				6	3⅝	3½	3½	— ⅛
	10⅞	Conchm	.80	3.0	10	121	26¼	26¼	26¼	
	3⅞	ConcrdF			6	1	4¼	4¼	4¼	— ⅛

Company Reports

Revenue, profits, in millions of Dollars

(Continued from Page 7)

Continental Oil

Quar	1979	1978
Revenue......	2,800.	2,100.
Profits........	161.80	36.50
Per Share.....	1.50	0.34

Dart Industries

Quar	1979	1978
Revenue......	569.30	408.10
Profits........	34.34	27.29
Per Share.....	1.41	1.11

Digital Equipment

Quar	1979	1978
Revenue......	465.90	374.80
Profits........	46.60	37.00
Per share.....	1.07	0.87
9 months	1979	1978
Revenue......	1,300.	1,000.
Profits........	116.70	95.90
Per share.....	2.70	2.31

Duke Power

Quar	1979	1978
Revenue......	402.90	371.00
Profits........	68.20	58.40
Per Share.....	0.94	0.87

Getty Oil *

Quar	1979	1978
Revenue......	1,100.	917.90
Profits........	108.20	76.39
Per Share.....	1.31	0.93

Per share adjusted for a four-for-... stock split in June, 1978.

Goodyear Tire & Rubber

Quar	1979	1978
Revenue......	2,010.	1,660.
Profits........	51.40	36.70
Per Share.....	0.71	0.51

Eastman Kodak

1st Quar	1979	1978
Revenue......	1,640.	1,380.
Profits........	197.50	141.00
Per share.....	1.22	0.87

Procter & Gamble

3rd Quar	1979	1978
Revenue......	2,460.	2,170.
Profits........	168.98	147.11
Per Share.....	2.04	1.78
9 months	1979	1978
Revenue......	6,990.	6,040.
Profits........	462.99	408.03
Per Share.....	5.60	4.94

Revlon

1st Quar	1979	1978
Revenue......	369.60	306.70
Profits........	33.50	27.40
Per share.....	1.02	0.88

Sherwin-Williams

1st Quar	1979	1978
Revenue......	257.10	231.90
Profits........	0.85	1.75 loss
Per Share.....	0.11	—

Singer

1st Quar	1979	1978
Revenue......	641.70	601.50
Profits........	15.50	20.60
Per Share.....	0.83	1.12

Southland *

1st Quar	1979	1978
Revenue......	812.10	648.80
Profits........	8.13	7.06
Per Share.....	0.40	0.35

** Quarterly dividend increased to 21 from 18 cents a share, payable June 20, record June 1.*

Squibb

1st Quar	1979	1978
Revenue......	378.30	326.70
Profits........	16.06	19.21
Per Share.....	0.36	0.43

Standard Oil of California *

1st Quar	1979	1978
Revenue......	6,920.	5,700.
Profits........	347.00	243.00
Per share.....	2.03	1.42

** 1978 restated for FASB 19, which increased previously reported net by $15 million, or 8 cents a share.*

Tesoro Petroleum

2nd Quar	1979	1978
Revenue......	502.80	295.50
Profits........	9.10	7.96
Per Share.....	0.54	0.46
First Half	1979	1978
Revenue......	825.90	605.90
Profits........	19.77	18.74
Per Share.....	1.21	1.13

USLIFE *

1st Quar	1979	1978
Revenue......	179.40	141.00
Profits........	18.98	15.34
Per Share.....	0.84	0.68

** Quarterly dividend increased to 33 from 32 cents a share, payable May 31, record May 15.*

Washington Post

1st Quar	1979	1978
Revenue......	130.30	112.80
Profits........	8.60	7.10
Per Share.....	0.54	0.43

Winn-Dixie Stores

3rd Quar April 4	1979	1978
Revenue......	1,180.	1,040.
Profits........	23.51	21.76
Per Share.....	0.82	0.76
9 months	1979	1978
Revenue......	3,770.	3,390.
Profits........	68.92	59.13
Per Share.....	2.42	2.09

Danish Prices Rise 0.8%

COPENHAGEN, April 25 (AP-DJ) — Danish consumer prices rose 0.8 percent in March with more than half the increase due to higher prices for oil and petroleum products, the statistics bureau said today. The bureau's 1975-based index rose to 139.9 in March from 138.7 in February and was up 7 percent from March 1978.

Currency Rates

By reading across this table of the April 25, 1979 's closing inter bank foreign exchange rates, one can find the value of the major currencies in the national currencies of each of the following financial centers. These rates do not take into account bank service charges.

	$	£	DM	FF	L.It.	Gldr.	BF com.	SwissF.	Dan.Kr.
Amsterdam	2.053	4.219	108.46 *	47.175 *	0.2437	——	6.829 *	119.76 *	38.92 *
Brussels (a)	30.045	61.74	15.877	6.904	3.566 *	14.64	——	17.531	5.695
Frankfurt	1.893	3.8675	——	43.495 *	2.247 x	92.24 *	6.299 *	110.45 *	35.85 *
London (b)	2.04265	——	3.87425	8.8965	1,725.75	4.191	61.55	3.50875	10.797
Milan					Closed				
New York (c)	——	2.03885	1.8905	4.35275	842.50	2.0515	30.025	1.7108	5.2785
Paris	4.352	8.9445	229.92 *	——	5.1615 x	212.00 *	14.483 *	253.93 *	82.48 *
Zurich	1.7138	3.5014	90.5503 *	39.37735 *	0.2033	83.5104 *	5.70265 *	——	32.45835 *
ECU	1.33464	0.649873	2.52715	5.81037	1,125.17	2.74002	40.1127	2.28825	7.04692

The following are dollar values as quoted on the London foreign exchange market: Danish krona: 5.26 ; Escudo: 48.90 ; Israeli £: 22.45 ; Peseta: 67.825 ; Schilling: 13.9165 ; Sw.krona: 4.398 ; Yen: 218.325 ; Norw. krona: 5.1595 ; Fin mark: 4.0035 ; Belgian financial franc:30.635 ; Hong Kong $: 5.175 ; Singapore $: 2.2015 ; Canadian $: 87.805 U.S. cents.

(a) Commercial franc. (b) Amounts needed to buy one pound. (c) Amounts needed to buy one dollar (*) Units of 100. (x) Units of 1,000.

ECU : European Currency Unit, as quoted in Brussels.

Closing rates or official fixings for European centers: 2pm EST rates for New York.

Market Summary

April 25, 1979

Previous NYSE Actives

	Sales	Close	Chg.
GPUCp	508,100	11	— ⅜
CharterCo wt	450,800	10⅝	+ ⅜
Polaroid	386,600	33⅝	—1⅜
CharterCo	383,300	16	
AmTT	354,320	59⅝	
Gen Motors	325,100	59½	
Firestone	286,800	13⅞	— ⅜
SearsRoeb	264,200	21	
PogoProd	260,000	15¾	— ¼
Texaco Inc	251,800	26⅞	+ ⅝
Exxon	245,100	53⅛	+ ⅞
Safeway Str	238,200	36¾	+ ¼
Marriott	237,800	14⅝	+ ¼
PubSvc Col	228,500	16	— ⅛
Am Motors	224,900	8½	+ ⅛

	Today NYSE 3 pm.	Prev. Nationw Close
Volume (in millions)	25.67	40.43
Advanced	642	922
Volume Up (in millions)	N.A.	20.66
Declined	550	545
Volume Down (in millions)	N.A.	8.88
Unchanged	N.A.	450
Total Issues	N.A.	1,917
New highs	N.A.	62
New lows	N.A.	22

Dow Jones Averages

	Open	Previous High	Low	Close	Today 3 pm
30 Ind	860.62	873.35	858.54	866.86	868.50
20 Trn	231.01	234.51	229.84	232.62	232.81
15 Utl	102.37	103.01	101.83	102.27	102.13
65 Stk	293.17	297.11	292.11	294.86	295.17

Standard & Poors

	High	Previous Low	Close	Today 3pm.
Composite	103.82	101.39	102.20	102.47
Industrials	115.06	113.21	114.13	114.54
Utilities	50.01	49.43	49.68	49.46
Finance	12.15	11.97	12.06	12.04
Transp.	14.30	14.02	14.18	14.20

NYSE Index

	High	Previous Low	Close	Today 3pm.
Composite	57.80	57.46	57.62	57.58
Industrials	64.14	63.78	63.91	64.15
Transp.	46.36	46.03	46.23	46.24
Utilities	38.30	38.23	38.23	38.22
Finance	59.94	59.79	59.83	59.84

Odd-Lot Trading in N.Y.

	Shares Buy	Sales	*Short
April 24	161,605	376,620	1,521
April 23	155,966	361,661	1,348
April 20	140,897	317,416	1,397
April 19	150,021	323,882	954
April 18	145,672	319,818	2,259

*These totals are included in the sales figures.

Previous AMEX Actives

	Sales	Close	Ch.
Syntex Corp	159,300	36⅝	+1⅛
HouOil&M	126,800	18⅝	
Amdahl	110,300	43⅝	+1
ResrtIntA	109,300	45¾	— ⅜
MarInduq B	91,300	1⅞	
TotalPH NA	90,400	28¾	+ ⅛
PetroLew	88,900	15⅝	+1¼
McCull Oil	87,000	7	
Nortek Inc	63,400	11⅛	+1¾
RangerOil	54,400	19	+ ⅛
Tubos Mex	54,400	30	— ⅛

	Today AMEX 3 pm.	Prev. Nationw Close
Volume (in millions)	3.77	4.06
Advanced	278	371
Volume Up (in millions)	N.A.	2.31
Declined	273	245
Volume Down (in millions)	N.A.	0.90
Unchanged	N.A.	253
Total Issues	N.A.	869
New highs	N.A.	18
New lows	N.A.	2

AMEX Stock Index

High	Low	Previous Close	Today 3 pm.
182.75	180.86	182.44	183.55

European Markets

(Yesterday's closing prices in local currencies)

Amsterdam

AKZO	30.90
Albert Heijn	106.00
Algembank	378.50
Amrobank	76.50
A'Dam Rub	52.00
Fokker	25.10
Heineken	90.30
H.V.A.	48.50
Hoogovens	32.00
K.L.M.	113.50
Nat. Nedder	113.50
Pakhoed	47.00
Philips	26.30
Robeco	162.30
Rolinco	132.50
Rorento	122.00
Royal Dutch	138.20
Unilever	129.40
Van Ommer	181.50
VMF-Stork	40.20

Brussels

Arbed	2,510
GBL (B.lamb)	1,790
Cockerill	489
Electrobel	6,840
GB-Inno-BM	2,655
Hoboken	3,200
Petrofina	4,535
Ph. Gevaert	1,374
Soc. Generale	2,015
Solvay	2,655
Un. Miniere	816

Frankfurt

A.E.G.	59.90
B.A.S.F.	139.40
Bayer	142.60
Commerzbnk	203.60
Cont. Gummi	63.50
Daimler	298.00
Demag	159.00
Deutsche Bnk	279.00
Dresdner Bnk	221.00
Hoechst	135.60
Hoesch	46.30
Karstadt	328.00
Kaufhof	242.00
K.H.D.	186.50
Lufthansa	90.00
Mannesman	160.70
Metallgesell.	261.00
Neckermann	186.50
RWE new	169.50
Schering	245.50
Siemens	256.50
Thyssen	105.00
Varta	172.00
Veba	148.50
Volkswagen	239.80

London

De Beer D	3.88
Decca Rec	3.84
Distillers	2.43
Dunlop	0.75
E Mus Ind	1.37
GEC	4.23
Free St Ged	23.00
GKN	2.97
Glaxo Gp	5.23
Gold Fields	2.52
Gt Un St	4.32
Guinness	2.13
Hawker-Sidd	2.56
Hudson Bay	$14⅛
Imp.Chem.Ind.	4.11
Imps	1.07
Marks & Spen.	1.29
Metal Box	3.32
Nichols	0.71
Plessey	1.07
Rand Mines	0.44⅜
Rank Org.	2.83
Royal Dutch	41½
R.T.Z.	3.44
Shell	7.90
Thorn (A)	4.74
Tube Invest.	4.16
Union Carb	3.50
Vickers	2.06
War Ln 3½	0.33¼
West Deep	$11 9/16
West Drief	$32¾
West Hold	$30⅝
West Min	1.50
Woolworth	0.84½
ZCI	0.13¾
Anglo-Am Cp	3.57
Anglo-Am	2.40
Barclays Bnk	4.93
Beecham Gp	7.31
BICC	1.52
Boots	2.34
Bowater	2.07
BAT Ind.	3.25
BOC Int'l	8.74½
Brit. Pet.	12.26
Burmah	1.25
Cadbury Sc.	0.64
Chartered	1.72
Courtaulds	1.11

Paris

Air Liquide	403.50
Aquitaine	578.00
BSN	570.00
Carrefour	1,801.00
Cim Lafarge	245.10
Cie Bancaire	417.00
CFP	166.00
CGE	394.00
CCF	147.00
Ferodo	382.50
Gen Occident	255.50
Imetal	67.40
L Oreal	759.00
Mach Bull	64.20
Michelin	1,100.50
Moet Henn	520.00
Moulinex	118.60
Paribas	223.80
PUK	86.50
Penarroya	49.30
Perrier	316.00
Peugeot	381.80
Rh Poulenc	121.90
Sacilor	14.90
St Gobain	140.00
Suez	296.50
Telemecan	810.00
Thomson	226.00
Usinor	11.50

Zurich

Alusuisse	1,345
Buehrle	2,620
B Boveri	1,890
Cib Geigy	1,310
Cr Suisse	2,215
Fisher	740
HofRochN	7,925
Nestle	3,610
Sandoz	382
Ste B. Suisse	382
Sulzer	2,840
U.B. Suisse	3,225 XD

Belgian Prices Advance

BRUSSELS, April 25 (AP-DJ) — Consumer prices in Belgium rose 0.24 percent in April from March and were up 3.8 percent from a year earlier, the Economics Ministry said today. The index rose to 131.67 percent of its mid-1974/mid-1975 base and follows a rise of 0.06 percent in March. Since June, the monthly year-on-year increase has been between 3.7 and 4.1 percent.

International Bonds Traded in Europe

Dollar Bonds

Amev 8-87	92¼	93¼
Ashland 7½-82	95½	96½
Australia 8¼-83	94¾	95¾
Australia 8¾-91	94¾	95¾
Australia 8¼-92	90¾	91¾
BTokyo 7⅝-84	90¾	91¾
Barclays 8½-92	91½	92½
BCHyd. 7¾-85	91¼	92¼
Bell Can 7¾-87	90	91
BFCE 8¾-83	97¼	98¼
Brazil 9¼-84	95	96
Brit Gas 9-81	98¼	99¼
BrokenHill 8-85	93	94
Cpc Berlin. 8¼-84	96	97
Cdn NatlR 8⅝-86	92¾	93¾
Charbonas 8⅝-81	97¼	98¼
CityInvest 8⅝-84	93½	94½
Cons Food 7½-91	87¼	88¾
Conoco 8-86	95¾	96¾
Cutler Ham 8-87	92	93
EEC 8¼-82	96	97
EEC 7¾-84	91¾	92¾
ECS 8¾-81	98	99
ECS 8¾-97	90¼	91¼
EIB 8¼-83	95	96
EIB 8-84	93	94
Elf Aquit. 8¼-85	93	94
EMI 9¼-89	93¼	94¼
Ericsson 8½-89	92¾	93¾
Esso 8-86 nov	97	98
Eurofima 8½-83	96¾	97¾
Fiat 8-82	94	95
First Chic 7-80	97¼	98¼
Gotaverken 8½-87	91¼	92¼
Gould 9¾-83	101	102
GulfWestn 8¼-84	93½	95
Homersley 8½-84	96	97
Home Oil 9½-86	98	99
ICI 8¼-87	92¾	93¾
ISE Cnda 9-82	97¼	98¼
I.U.Overseas 9-83	96½	97½
Kidde W. 8½-85	92¼	93¼
Kockums 8-83	96¼	97¼
Manitoba 8¾-83	96¼	97¼
Michelin 9¼-86	98¼	99¼
Midld Intl 8¾-86	96¼	97¼
Montreal 9½-83	98½	99½
NCBoard 8-87	90½	91½
NatWest 9-86	96¾	97¾
NBrunswick 9-83	98¼	99¼
NBrunswick 8-84	92½	93½
NZealand 9¼-82	99	101
NZealand 8½-83	96¾	97¾
NrgKombk 8½-91	92½	93½
Norskhyd 8½-92	90¾	91¾
Norway 8½-81	97¼	98¼
Occidental 9¾-83	99¼	100¼
Offsh Mln 8¼-85	92¾	93¾
Ontario 9-83	98¼	99¼
OntarioHyd 8-87	90½	91½
ProvSaskat 8¾-86	95¼	96¼
QuebProv 8½-81	97¼	98¼
QuebProv 9-83	98	99
Ralston 7½-87	91¼	92¼
SaabScania 8½-89	91	92
S.A.S. 8-85	93½	94½
Shell 8-86	95	96
Shell 7½-87	92	93
Singer 8¾-82	95¾	96¾
Stind 8¾-88	98	99
Sweden 8¼-87	91¾	92¾
SwedStCo. 7¾-82	94½	95½
TMay 7¾-87	89½	90½
Textron 7¾-87	91¼	92¼
Transocean 8-86	95½	96½
Transocean 7½-87	91	92
UnOil 7½-87	93	94
Utah 8-87	94½	95½
Vwagen 7¾-87	90	91
Volvo (Mar) 8-87	90½	91½

Convertible Bonds

Amexco 4¼-87	75½	77½
Ashland 5-88	116½	118½
Beatrice 6¼-91	103½	105½
Beatrice 4½-92	86	88
Beecham 6¾-92	118¾	119¾
Boots 6¾-93	112¾	113¾
Borden 6¾-91	100	102
Borden 5-92	86½	88½
BroadHale 4¾-87	70½	72½
Carnation 4-88	71	73
Chevron 5-88	159	161
Chrysler 4¾-88	64	66
Chrysler 5-88	67	69
Cr Suisse 4¼-91	119	121
CummInt 6¼-86	87½	88½
Dartind 4¾-87	81½	83½
EastKodak 4½-86	84½	86½
Ford 6-86	91½	93½
Ford 5-88	83½	85½
GenElec 4¼-87	77	79
GenFoods 4⅞-82	91	93
Gillette 4¾-82	86½	88½
Gillette 4¾-87	74	76
GulWestn 5-86	85	87
Honneywell 6-86	85	87
ICI 6¾-97	99¼	100¼
INA 6-97	96	98
ISE 6¾-89	86½	88½
ITT 4¾-97	73½	75½
Jusco 6-92	109	110
Komatsu 7¼-90	138½	139½
MorganJP 4¼-87	92½	94½
Nabisco 5¼-88	95½	97½
OwensIll 4½-87	99½	101½
PenneyJC 4½-87	71½	73½
RCA 5-88	82	84
Revlon 4¼-83	138	140
Revlon 4¾-87	118	120
Sperry 4¾-88	97	99
Squibb 4¼-87	84	86
Texaco 4½-88	76	78
Texas 7½-93	89	91
Tyco 8½-88	103½	105½
UnCarb 4¾-82	90½	92½
WarnLamb 4½-87	74½	76½
WarnLamb 4¾-88	70½	72½
Xerox 5-88	74½	76½

Bondtrade—Index

(Basis Dec. 31, 1966 - 100)

	Med.	Long.
Wednesday	N.A.	N.A.
Previous	95.30	89.33

Selected Over-the-Counter

Closing Prices, April 25, 1979

NEW YORK (AP)— The following list is a selected National Securities Dealers Assn. over the counter Bank, Insurance & Industrial stocks.

AELInd	7⅛	8⅜
AFAProl	11¼	12¼
AVMCo	4⅛	4½
AddisnW	11¾	12½
AdvRoss	3	3⅜
AdvMicr	27¼	28
AlexAlex	27½	28⅛
AlicoInc	22½	23½
AllynB	9½	10½
AFinCo	25	26
AFurn	3⅛	3⅝
AGreet	12⅝	12¾
AlnlGo	49½	50½
AMicros	13	13½
AWelding	16½	17½
Amterr	3⅛	3⅝
Anodite	8½	8⅞
AnheusB	24⅛	24⅜
AntaCo	9½	9⅞
ArdenGp	4	4½
ArkWGs	20¾	21
AsdCola	23	23¾
AtlGsLt	16	16⅜
BairdCp	8⅛	9⅛
BangHE	14⅜	14⅞
BkamRt	14⅛	14⅝
BasicRs	7⅛	8¼
BassfFr	16	16¾
BavisMk	10	10½
Beeline	8½	9½
BetzLab	31¼	32
BibbCo	13½	14
BirdSon	22½	24
Birtchr	2½	2⅝
BlkHillP	25¼	26
Bonanza	4	4⅜
BrookS	33½	35
BrwTom	21⅜	21⅞
Buckbee	6	6½
Buckeye	17¼	17¾
BurnupS	5½	5⅞
ColWtSv	31½	33
CenvodH	2¼	2¾
CapSwC	12¾	13½
CaplnAir	3⅛	3⅝
CareCp	8	9
CnvtPS	15¼	15½
ChmLea	24⅝	25¼
ChesUtl	9¾	10½
CircleF	4¾	5¾
CitzUtA	37½	38¼
CitzUtB	33½	34½
ClarkJL	27	30½
ClowCp	8⅛	8⅝
ColuVent	1½	2½
ComClH	25	25½
CmlShr	24	26
CmwTel	39	41
ConnGn	37⅛	37⅝
ConPap	60½	61¼
Crawfd	15¾	16¾
CrosTre	19½	19⅞
CutlrFed	1¼	2
Cycltron	15	16½
DonlyM	21	22
DiaDes	13¼	13¾
DoviMal	23½	25½
DekibAg	26¾	27½
DeLuxC	33½	34¼
DelConT	12	13
DetintB	23½	24½
DeweyEl	1¼	2¼
DiaCrys	25¼	26¼
DlxnCru	26½	28
Docutel	7⅛	8¼
DollrGn	9⅜	9⅞
Donldsn	21½	22½
DorchGs	15⅛	15⅝
DovlDB	20½	21¼
DunkinD	14⅛	14⅝
Duriron	17	18
EconLab	23½	24
ElPosEl	10½	10⅞
ElderBe	8¾	9½
EleNucl	6⅛	6⅝
ElModul	6¼	7¼
EnrDev	19½	20¼
Entwistl	3	3¾
EalOil	22	23
EthanAl	37¼	38¼
Fabri	¾	1
FidUnLf	32⅞	33⅜
FtBkSys	36¾	37½
FtBostn	19⅝	20½
FtEmpS	10¾	11¼
FtWnFin	5½	5¾
Flickor	13¼	13¾
FloatPnt	12¾	13¾
FlaWatU	½	11-16
FarestO	17⅝	18⅜
Formgh	2½	3¼
FrankCp	8½	9
FrankEl	12⅞	13⅜
GnRlEst	8½	10
GnReins	170	174
GovEFn	11¾	12½
GreenM	11⅝	12⅛
GreyAdv	35½	38½
Giftntst	15½	17
Gyrodyn	4⅛	5
Hardwk	13	13¾
HrpRow	13	13½
HarpGp	23¾	24½
HartfNt	16⅝	17⅜
HenrdF	20¼	21
Holobm	2½	2¾
Hoover	12	12½
HorlzRs	1	1½
HyattInt	15½	16½
IndNucl	4¾	5¼
Infraind	3⅛	3¾
IntelCo	42	43½
IntrcEnr	7½	8½
IntmtGs	14	14½
IoBkWsh	9½	9⅞
IwaSoUt	24⅛	24⅝
JamWP v	7¼	8
Jamsby	18½	19¼
JiffyFd	[illegible]	[illegible]
JoslynM	17½	18¼
KarsSt pf	18	18¼
Kalvar v	2½	2⅞
Kaman	18¾	19½
KmpAm	10⅞	11¾
KateGre	[illegible]	[illegible]
Kaysam	2⅞	3⅜
KellySv	29½	30
Keuftel	15¾	16¾
Kimball	17⅛	17⅞
KinginI	14¼	15¼
KnapeV	14¼	15¼
Kratos	14½	15½
Lanceln	19½	20¼
LandRes	3½	4
LaneCo	22¼	23¼
LtdStor	7¾	8½
LinBcst	40¼	41
Logetrn	11½	12¼
MadsGE	15⅝	16⅛
MagellPet	2 15-16	3⅛
MairRt v	1 5-16	1 9-16
Mallkrt	28½	29½
MatAyst	24¾	25¼
MaulLP	27½	29
McCorm	14½	15
McQuay	10½	11¼
MidsxW	20¾	21½
MdldCap	5⅞	6⅛
MidlRes	4½	4¾
MidlBks	28	29
Millipr	27¼	28
MissVlG	14¼	15¼
MonlCol	8	8½
MoorePd	17½	18¼
MorgRes	2¼	3
Mostek	23⅞	24⅞
MolchM	15¼	15¾
MotClub	5⅛	5⅝
Mueller	22	23
NargCp	23¼	24¼
NatGOil	14¼	15¼
NwldRE	14¼	15¼
NJNGas	14¾	15¼
NielsnA	24¾	25¼
NielsnB	24¾	25¼
NoCarGs	11¼	11⅝
NoEOl un	75	76½
NwtNGs	10⅞	11¼
NwstPS	16¾	17¼
Noxell	20⅝	21⅛
OgilvyM	21¾	22½
OhFerro	8	9
OlterTP	20⅞	21⅜
PCAInt	8	8½
PabstB	13	13½
PcGaR	23	23¾
PauleyP	9¼	10
PeerMt	8½	9¼
PenoEnl	15⅞	15⅞
Petrolit	52	53
Petrilion	21	22
PierceSS	12½	12¼
Pinkrtn	30½	31½
PionHiB	21⅝	22½
Plastline	1½	[illegible]
Passis	5¼	6¼
Progrp	1½	1½
PbSvNC	10¼	11½
PuritBen	19¼	20½
PulOCaw	9	9¼
Qualitins	6⅛	[illegible]
RagenPr	7¼	8¼
Raychm	90½	92½
Raymnd	25½	26½
RecoEq	8¼	9½
RoadEx	28	28¼
RobbMy	37½	39½
Rowlon	4	[illegible]
Rouse	11	11⅝
RusStow	15¼	16¼
Sadlier	3⅝	4¼
ScanDI	2⅛	2⅝
ScrippH	52	53
SeisDelt	13¼	13¾
Svcmstr	28½	29½
Shawmt	33¼	34¼
SolidSTS	10¼	11¼
SCalWtr	14¼	15½
SwGsCo	11⅛	12¼
SwElSv	15¼	16
Standyn	28½	29¼
StdRegis	25	26
StanHP	24¼	25¼
SterlSt	5¼	5¾
StrawCl	27	28½
SuperEl	7½	7⅞
TIME DC	7¼	8
Tampax	28¼	29¼
TecuinP	64	66
Tennant	28	30
Tillotns	41	42
Tarary	9	10
ToscaCo	14½	14½
TrnsOcO	19¼	20¼
TricoPd	44½	52½
TrlnOG	5⅞	6¼
TysonFd	14½	15½
UnMcGil	10	11
USSurg	19¾	20¼
USTrck	15⅞	16⅝
UVaBsh	24⅞	25⅛
UpPenP	17¼	18
ValyGas	13½	13⅞
VanDus	19¼	20½
VanceSn	5	5¼
Velcro	10½	10¾
VaNBsh	15	15½
WshEnr	14½	15¼
WebbRs	14¾	15¼
Weldtrn	2	2¼
WlgtnMg	8½	9½
WellsGa	3¼	4¼
WinMfg	4¼	4¼
WmorC	32	33¼
WoodLat	28	28¼
WWEng	2 13-16	3 15-16
WrightW	5¼	6¼
ZionUtc	19¼	20¼

Weekly net asset value

on April 23, 1979

Tokyo Pacific Holdings N.V.
U.S. $61.56

Tokyo Pacific Holdings (Seaboard) N.V.
U.S. $44.85

Listed on the Amsterdam Stock Exchange

Information: Pierson, Heldring & Pierson N.V. Herengracht 214 Amsterdam

Art Buchwald

The Case History Of Romeo vs. Juliet

WASHINGTON — Romeo Montague and Juliet Capulet came to see me the other day. "We want to live together," Romeo said, "but since the Lee-Marvin decision Juliet wants something in writing."

"I'm not a lawyer," I warned the lovers.

"It doesn't matter," said Juliet. "Anyone can draw up a contract as long as it's witnessed. I just want some protection if I'm going to give up the best years of my life for this loser."

Buchwald

"Are you certain you want to live together?" I asked. "Sure," said Romeo. "We love each other. Besides, I'm tired of washing my own socks."

"And," said Juliet, "I'm tired of working in summer stock. It will be a relief to sit at home and watch the soap operas on television."

"You both sound like you're in love. Why do you need a contract?"

Romeo said, "All that female love talk can fool you. One day it's 'I can't live without you' and the next day it's 'I'm going to take him for everything he's got.' "

* * *

Juliet said, "Men are all alike. They'll tell you anything to get their shirts ironed, but then they'll find somebody else and tell you to move out because you put too much starch in their collars. When that moment comes, I want some money to rehabilitate myself so I have the economic means to learn new employable skills."

Romeo said, "I don't mind giving her a few bucks when I get tired of her as long as she gets out of my hair."

I told them, "It sounds like you are truly crazy about each other."

Romeo said, "We are in love, but I'm not going to break my neck as an actor and give it all away just because I went nuts over some chick who looked good in the moonlight while standing on a balcony."

Juliet said, "Daddy is so mad at me for moving in with Romeo that he's cut me off without a dime. If I'm going to play housemate I want some insurance that I won't wind up working as a salesgirl in Bloomingdale's."

"Are you sure you want a contract?" I asked.

"Why do you ask the question?" Romeo demanded.

"Well, let us suppose that at some stage Romeo says, 'I can't take this woman any more. She nags worse than a fishwife.' And Juliet says, 'I'm tired of being a surrogate wife when I could be the star of the Stratford-upon-Avon Shakespeare Festival.' If you have a contract you can't sue each other."

"That's the idea," Romeo said.

"If I don't trust him now, you can imagine my feelings about him later," Juliet said.

* * *

"I understand that," I told the lovers, "but do you realize what a lawsuit would mean? You would have worldwide notoriety. Can't you see the headlines? 'Juliet Capulet Sues Romeo Montague for $1 million. Romeo Tells Her to Take Poison.' "

"So?" Romeo said. "Who wants the publicity?"

"Don't you see the commercial value of such a suit?" I told them. "The William Morris Agency will get a book contract for Juliet. As an actor, Romeo will be hot again and could renegotiate his contract with the Globe Theater. Juliet could go on the lecture circuit and give speeches to Women's Lib groups. Romeo could get on '60 Minutes.' Your lawyer would make a mint with all the publicity he got from the case. Everybody would win on this one. A contract between the two of you would destroy any literary value your tragic romance has."

"He's right," Juliet said to Romeo. "I'll just move in with you and we'll play it by ear."

"Okay. You can hang your clothes in my closet until the bloom is off the rose," Romeo said. Then he turned to me. "If we sue, what do you want out of this?"

"Nothing," I said. "When two people are in love as much as you are, it just makes me tingle all over."

The Double Life Of Om Seti

Dorothy Eady's Search For the Pharaohs

By Christopher S. Wren

ARABA EL MADFUNA, Egypt (NYT) — Om Seti may or may not have lived 3,200 years ago as a temple waif in the 19th Dynasty under Seti I and Ramses II.

It is certain that the elderly Englishwoman feels at home only among the renowned Pharaonic ruins that she began seeking as a child.

A hummingbird of a woman with wispy white hair and bright blue eyes, Om Seti lives alone in a one-room mud-brick house not far from the limestone temple of Seti I at Abydos, where the Nile's lush farmland runs into a mustard-hued desert mountain, 300 miles south of Cairo.

"I came to Egypt in 1933 and I never left; I never wanted to," said Om Seti, who is in her mid-70s. Her English name, Dorothy Eady, has long been forgotten here. Everyone in the village where she has spent the last 23 years knows her by her Arabic name, which means Mother of Seti. For she indeed has a son named Seti, now grown, and such a nickname is traditional among Egyptian peasants.

Bizarre Odyssey

Her odyssey from the middle-class gentility of Plymouth to the rural poverty of a remote Egyptian village sounds bizarre. Her grasp of ancient Egypt is formidable, whether through intuition or voracious reading and years of service with the Egyptian Antiquities Service, which retired her on a modest pension 10 years ago.

James Allen of the American Research Center in Cairo has described Om Seti as a "patron saint" of the profession. "I don't know of an American archaeologist in Egypt who doesn't respect her," Allen said.

Sitting in her small enclosed garden recently, the Englishwoman explained that her search began back in Plymouth after she fell down a flight of stairs at the age of 3 and was pronounced dead by the local doctor. "When he came back with the death certificate, the body was sitting on the bed playing," she recalled. "They asked why I was crying and I said, 'I want to go home.' They assured me I was home."

From then on, she was convinced that she belonged in another, dimly remembered time. She played hooky from school and hung around the Egyptology room of London's British Museum. When she first saw a magazine photograph of the magnificent temple at Abydos, she remembers, she told her parents: "Here is my home but why is it in ruins and where are the gardens?"

Familiar Place

At 27, she met a young Egyptian and followed him to Cairo. "We stayed married for two years and he couldn't stand any more of me, poor chap, and he divorced me and married his cousin. She could cook and she couldn't stand monuments. He was happy and I was happy."

She took a job with the Egyptian Antiquities Service and began acquiring experience in field excavations. It was some years before she found time to travel by train to Abydos. "As soon as I saw the mountain, I knew where I was," she said. "The train stopped and I got off. I just knew there was no other place for me to be."

In 1956, she managed to get transferred to help with the excavation and restoration of Abydos, which has some of the finest bas-reliefs of Pharaonic art. "I worked here until 1969 when I reached the age and they put the old mare out to pasture."

Christopher S. Wren, New York Times

Om Seti and friend: "A vague memory of the processions."

Her colleagues were surprised by her immediate familiarity with the temple, she said. "I was sure I had been here before," Om Seti said. "In the pitch dark, I went to each place they told me to. They told me what scene to stop at. Every time I was right."

Om Seti recalled that she had told the archaeologists where to find the gardens that she had asked about as a child "and the tree roots and vines were there and the water canals."

In a previous incarnation, Om Seti believes, she was the orphaned daughter of a common soldier and a vegetable seller and was adopted by the temple where the spring resurrection rituals to the god Osiris were conducted.

"I can't remember any ordinary life, so I think I must have been stuck in the temple," she said. "I have a vague memory of the processions. I can remember an awful old killjoy of a high priest."

She gossips about the Pharaohs as if she knew them, and she shows a clear partiality for Ramses II. "Of course, he was fond of putting his name on other people's monuments," she said, "but I don't think it was his fault."

Om Seti cheerfully concedes that her tale is implausible. "I don't know what happened," she said. "Some people say I was really dead at the time of the accident. Others say that I fell downstairs. It knocked a screw loose." But her mind seems quick and lucid.

Sometimes the cooking gas runs out in the village and the peasant diet gets monotonous. Her health has been fragile. But Om Seti still says of her wayward life, "It's been more than worth it. I wouldn't want to change anything."

When she is feeling well enough, she said, "I go over to the temple most days and sit down a bit and think how pretty everybody is — at least on the walls." Or she rests in her small garden with her cats and rabbits underfoot, enjoying the sunlight filtering through the trees.

Her son, who works in Kuwait, invited Om Seti to live with him and his eight children. But she turned him down.

"I have lived here 23 years and I'm not leaving," she said. "I even have my tomb prepared over there."

Om Seti wrapped her shawl tighter around her frail body, pointed to the edge of the garden where the earth had been disturbed, and said: "When I die, they just have to lift up the concrete slabs and push me in."

PEOPLE: *Ringo Starr Tells Of 'Look at Death'*

Ex-Beatle **Ringo Starr** says he nearly died when he collapsed in his Monte Carlo home two weeks ago and later underwent surgery to remove part of his intestines. "I had a good look at death in the face. I was convinced this was it," Starr, 38, said in an interview published in the Morning Star of London. "It all went back to when I had peritonitis [inflammation of abdominal membrane that causes severe internal pain and fever] as a child. Suddenly everything twisted up inside me. I was told that another minute or two and it was nearly curtains." The Sun said Starr, who has concentrated on film and record production since the Beatles broke up nine years ago, looked weak and pale after the surgery . . . **Yul Brynner** admits the spareribs were "tasty," but he didn't count on "the classic symptoms of trichinosis" for dessert and he wants $3 million as an anodyne. Brynner, along with actress **Joan Diener** and her husband, director **Albert Marre**, tangled with the spareribs at Trader Vic's in New York in 1974. He says all three became violently ill, crimping rehearsals for the musical in which he and Miss Diener then were cast. Brynner's wife **Jacqueline** didn't eat the ribs — which Brynner's lawsuit charges were "cooked in a primitive firebox" — but she's suing for $500,000 for loss of Brynner's companionship. Miss Diener and her husband are suing for $1.5 million each.

* * *

A federal judge has entered a default judgment against **Jerry Lee Lewis** in a suit filed by a former member of the entertainer's band who was wounded at Lewis' home in 1976. Judge **Robert McRae Jr.** of U.S. District Court in Memphis said a hearing will be scheduled to determine the amount of damages Lewis must pay **Norman Owens**, a former guitar player for Lewis. Owens and his wife, **Jacqueline**, sued Lewis and his wife, **Jaren Elizabeth**, in September, 1977, for $400,000 in damages. Owens was shot in the chest at Lewis' Collierville, Tenn., home. The suit charged that Lewis was intoxicated when he pulled a gun and shot at a bottle about three feet away from Owens.

* * *

Dennis Kucinich wants to be president of the United States when he grows up. Cleveland's controversial mayor is only 32 — too young to run for the Oval Office in 1980 but that isn't stopping him. He's said to be signing up for next year's New Hampshire presidential primary — as an "alternative candidate" to big government and politics. There is no age limit for the political-waters test in New Hampshire. In an interview to be published in the June issue of Playboy magazine, Kucinich, isn't impressed by **President Carter's** performance in office and says he'd feel better having actor **Woody Allen** in the White House. "I've met President Carter a few times, and personally find him a very engaging individual; but I also believe that when history is recorded, he may have trouble elbowing out some of our more mediocre presidents." Kucinich, who barely survived a recall election last year and presided over his city's near default, acknowledged that he had troubles — plus an ulcer — and "sometimes I sit here at night and I think about hearing myself compared to **Hitler** or **Jim Jones**, and I just ask, 'Who wrote this script? **Salvador Dali**?' . . . Meanwhile, unnoticed even by some of his closest associates, **President Carter** has moved to the left — in parting his hair. The transformation, for which no explanation has been offered, came about during the president's 11-day Georgia vacation. Before leaving for Georgia, the president parted his hair on the right side of his head. As of Easter Sunday, the part was on the left, and it has stayed there.

* * *

Albert Speer, Adolf Hitler's war production chief, says that he is convinced the man he knew during the years the Nazis were in power and the man with whom he served 20 years in Spandau prison are one and same — former deputy fuehrer **Rudolf Hess**. Speer told the German daily newspaper Bild Zeitung that he considers ridiculous a claim by a former British military physician that the Spandau prisoner claiming to be Hess is in fact another person. "I have known Hess since the beginning of the '30s, and I served 20 years in Spandau with him," Speer said. "We talked together for many hundreds of hours and exchanged the most intimate knowledge of the Nazi leadership. Not even a computer could learn all of the secret details known only to an insider."

—SAMUEL JUSTI[illegible]

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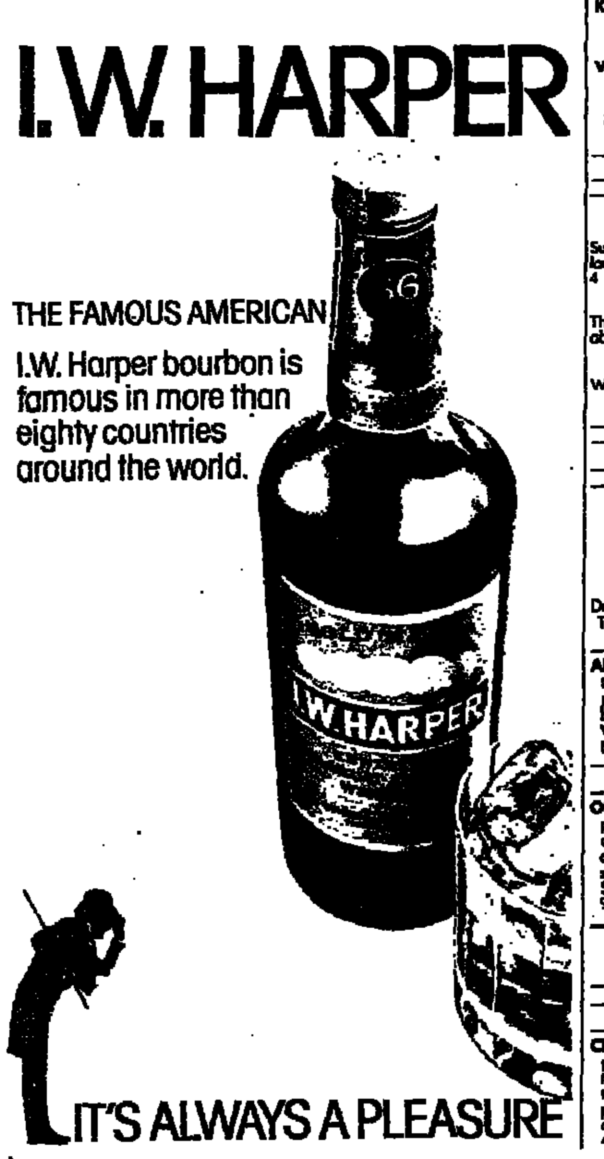

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Both Managers Lodge Protest

Youngblood Leads Mets Past Giants

NEW YORK, April 25 (AP) — ...el Youngblood's three-run homer ...ainst Vida Blue, following a 28-...inute argument over an umpires' ...cision, led the New York Mets to ... 10-3 victory last night over the ...n Francisco Giants.

The managers, Joe Altobelli of ...e Giants and Joe Torre of the ...ets, both played the game under ...otest after a first-inning call by ...e of the substitutes filling in dur...g the major league umpires' con...act dispute.

With runners at first and third in ...e bottom half of the inning, the ...ets' Lee Mazzilli hit a long drive ... right field. Jack Clark caught the ...ll over his shoulder and the first ...se umpire, Phil Lospitalier, sig...led the out.

As Frank Taveras, the Met ...nner at third, tagged and scored, ...ark appeared to drop the ball. ...chie Hebner, the runner at first ...se, was retreating to the bag ...en Mazzilli, seeing the ball drop ... the ground, frantically waved his ...ammate to second.

Clark recovered the ball and ...rew to first, where the Giants ...imed a double play.

That started the argument. Torre ...d the Mets rushed at the ...pires, claiming that the ball had ...en dropped and that both ...nners should be safe. After a few ...nutes, it seemed they had won their argument and Hebner stood on second and Mazzilli on first.

That brought Altobelli and the Giants on the run and the debate continued. Finally, the umpires decided to compromise, calling Mazzilli out on the sacrifice fly but allowing Hebner to return to first base because of the confusion.

The issue was not settled until the home plate umpire, Bill Lawson, was called off the field to consult with Tom Gorman, a retired National League umpire who is serving as a supervisor during the contract dispute.

"I didn't see the play," Gorman said. "I just told him to make a decision, take the protests and get the game going. It's the first time I've seen both teams protest the same play, and I umpired for 26 years."

Cardinals 6, Braves 5

At Atlanta, Ted Simmons hit a solo home run with two outs in the 10th inning to lift St. Louis to a 6-5 victory over Atlanta. Simmons' homer, his fourth of the season, came off reliever Gene Garber.

Pirates 9, Reds 2

At Cincinnati, John Milner and Dave Parker hit homers to pace a 17-hit attack as Pittsburgh beat Cincinnati, 9-2. Frank Pastore, the Reds' rookie righthander, was tagged for 10 hits and six runs after becoming a last-minute starter when Tom Seaver sprained his lower back warming up.

Expos 5, Padres 1

At Montreal, the Expos broke a three-game losing streak with a 5-1 victory over San Diego. Ellis Valentine sparked a four-run second inning with a leadoff homer off Randy Jones (3-2). Ross Grimsley (2-0) pitched a six-hitter for the victory.

Phillies 7, Dodgers 6

At Philadelphia, Ron Reed, a relief pitcher, donbled with two outs in the 10th inning and scored on Larry Bowa's single to give Philadelphia a 7-6 victory over Los Angeles. It was Philadelphia's second straight extra-inning triumph over the Dodgers.

Orioles 7, Angeles 2

In the American League, at Anaheim, Calif., Ken Singleton hit a pair of solo home runs and Jim Palmer shut down California with six hits before injuring his back to lead Baltimore to its sixth consecutive victory, 7-2. Palmer (3-1) was relieved by Tim Stoddard in the seventh inning while pitching to Brian Downing.

Indians 7, Twins 2

At Cleveland, Andre Thornton drove in three runs with a double and a home run, pacing Cleveland to a 7-2 victory over Minnesota. Thornton's two-run double highlighted the five-run first inning uprising against the Twins' starter, Roger Erickson (0-3).

Yankees 3, A's 1

At Oakland, Calif., Bucky Dent and Willie Randolph scored a pair of unearned runs in the ninth inning on a throwing error by reliever Dave Heaverlo, giving New York and Tommy John a 3-1 victory over Oakland. John (4-0) finshed with a five-hitter, but he allowed only two hits until the A's gained a 1-1 tie in the seventh on a double by Dave Revering and an RBI single by Rob Picciolo.

Red Sox 4, Mariners 3

At Seattle, Larry Wolfe, Boston's reserve second baseman, broke a 12th-inning tie with a bases-loaded sacrifice fly as Boston edged Seattle, 4-3. Carl Yastrzemski homered for Boston and Bob Stinson for Seattle.

Blue Jays 2, Rangers 0

At Arlington, Texas, Dave Lemanczyk, who had not won a game since last July, baffled Texas on one hit — Pat Putnam's third-inning single — as Toronto defeated Texas, 2-0.

Royals 5, White Sox 0

At Kansas City, Willie Wilson stole three bases and scored twice to lead Kansas City to a 5-0 victory over Chicago. Dennis Leonard gave up seven hits in gaining the victory.

Major League Standings

AMERICAN LEAGUE

East

	W	L	Pct.	GB
Boston	10	4	.714	—
New York	10	6	.625	1
Detroit	6	5	.545	2½
Baltimore	9	8	.529	2½
Milwaukee	7	8	.467	3½
Toronto	6	10	.375	5
Cleveland	5	9	.357	5

West

	W	L	Pct.	GB
California	12	5	.706	—
Texas	9	5	.643	1½
Minnesota	9	6	.600	2
Kansas City	7	8	.467	4
Chicago	7	9	.438	4½
Oakland	5	12	.294	7
Seattle	5	12	.294	7

Tuesday's Games

Cleveland 7, Minnesota 2
Detroit at Milwaukee, ppd., rain.
Toronto 2, Texas 0
Kansas City 5, Chicago 0
Baltimore 7, California 2
New York 3, Oakland 1
Boston 4, Seattle 3, 12 innings

Wednesday's Games

Minnesota (Hartzell 0-0) at Cleveland (Wilkins 0-1)
Detroit (Wilcox 2-0) at Milwaukee (Caldwell 3-1)
Toronto (Lemongello 0-2) at Texas (Jenkins 4-0)
Chicago (Kravec 0-2) at Kansas City (Gura 1-2)
Baltimore (Stone 1-1) at California (Tanana 2-2)
New York (Figueroa 2-1) at Oakland (Minetto 0-0)
Boston (Wright 0-0) at Seattle (McLaughlin 1-0)

NATIONAL LEAGUE

East

	W	L	Pct.	GB
Philadelphia	10	4	.714	—
Montreal	9	5	.643	1
St.Louis	8	7	.533	2½
Chicago	6	6	.500	3
New York	5	8	.385	4½
Pittsburgh	5	10	.333	5½

West

	W	L	Pct.	GB
Houston	12	4	.750	—
Cincinnati	9	8	.529	3½
San Francisco	9	9	.500	4
San Diego	8	10	.444	5
Los Angeles	8	11	.421	5½
Atlanta	5	12	.294	7½

Tuesday's Games

Montreal 5, San Diego 1
Houston at Chicago, ppd. rain
St.Louis 6, Atlanta 5, 10 innings
Philadelphia 7, Los Angeles 6, 10 innings
New York 10, San Francisco 3
Pittsburgh 9, Cincinnati 2

Wednesday's Games

Pittsburgh (Blyleven 0-2) at Cincinnati (Norman 1-2)
San Diego (Shirley 0-2) at Montreal (Rogers 0-1)
Houston (Ruhle 1-2) at Chicago (Lamp 1-0)
Los Angeles (Welsh 2-0) at Philadelphia (Ruthven 3-0)
St.Louis (Bruno 1-0) at Atlanta (Matula 1-1)
San Francisco (Montefusco 1-2) at New York (Swan 1-2)

French Sports Committee Sanctions S. Africa Visit

PARIS, April 25 (AP) — Reject...g pressure from the International ...ympic Committee, French sports ...thorities have decided against ...ycotting a South African rugby ...ur here.

The French National and Olym...c Sporting Committee yesterday ...ued a communique denouncing ...e increasingly aggressive interfer...ce of politics in sports.

It accused the IOC of discrimi...ting against France by demand...g that it boycott South African ...yers at a time when South Afri... belongs to other sports federa...ns connected to the world Olym... body.

The issue blew up earlier this ...nth, when the IOC indicated ...t it might expel France from the Moscow Olympics if the South African rugby players were permitted to tour. But the president of the French committee, Claude Collard, said that he had been informed by the IOC that the threatening paragraph of its message was transmitted in error.

The French committee's decision provoked sharp criticism from a key black African sports figure. Jean-Claude Ganga, secretary general of the Superior Council for Sports in Africa, declared: "It is a pity that France remains one of the few countries in the world that maintains sporting relations with South Africa."

In a statement published here, Ganga said that "it would be naive to believe and make believe that the presence of two or three blacks in the Springbok team [the rugby club planning the visit] does anything for the struggle against racial discrimination in South African sports."

Doubts on World Boycott

BRUSSELS, April 25 (AP) — The Tripartite Commission of the IOC failed to approve the draft convention of the UN commission on apartheid that was aimed at imposing a world boycott of athletes from apartheid states.

The project would bar athletes from competing with those from any apartheid state. If adopted, each government of UN member countries would be required to impose sanctions on their athletes who competed with those of South Africa or Rhodesia.

The Tripartite Commission, which is made up of the IOC, national Olympic committees and international sports federations, met for two days under the chairmanship of Lord Killanin, the IOC president.

The group said that enforcement of the proposed convention would be difficult because some national Olympic committees were totally independent from their respective governments.

...udge Dismisses ...lue's Lawsuit ...gainst Finley

OAKLAND, Calif., April 25 ...P) — Vida Blue's suit against ...arles Finley, owner of the Oak...d A's, for alleged fraud over the ...cher's 1976 contract has been ...own out by a California state ...ge.

Judge M.O. Sabraw granted ...ley's motion that the suit be dis...ssed because Blue has played ...ing the last three seasons, thus ...iving any legal claims he might ...e had in the case.

...n 1976, Finley signed Blue to a ...5,000 contract for three years ... allegedly assured him that he ...uld not be traded during the life ...the pact. However, Finley traded ...e to the New York Yankees on ... same day for $1.5 million.

The baseball commissioner, ...wie Kuhn, later nullified that ...de, and Blue played under the ...tract for the A's in 1976 and ...7. He was traded to the San ...ncisco Giants in 1978 and still ...ys with that team.

Tuesday's Baseball Line Scores

AMERICAN LEAGUE

Minnesota 001 010 000—2 11 0
Cleveland 510 000 10x—7 9 0
Erickson, Serum (2), Holly (8) and Wynegar; Wise, Sellner (8) and Alexander. W—Wise, 2-2. L—Erickson, 0-3. HRs—Cleveland, Bonds (2), Thornton (3).

Toronto 000 020 000—2 5 2
Texas 000 000 000—0 1 0
Lemanczyk and Cerone; Comer, Lyle (8) and Sundberg. W—Lemanczyk, 1-0. L—Comer, 1-2.

Chicago 000 000 000—0 7 0
Kansas City 101 012 00x—5 11 0
LaGrow, Scarbery (6) and Foley; Leonard and Porter. W—Leonard, 2-2. L—LaGrow, 0-2. HR—Kansas City, F.White (1).

Baltimore 132 010 000—7 9 2
California 010 010 000—2 7 0
Palmer, Stoddard (7) and Dempsey; Aase, D.Miller (3), Barr (7) and Downing. W—Palmer, 3-1. L—Aase, 2-1. HRs— Baltimore, Dauer (1), Singleton 2 (4).

New York 000 001 002—3 9 1
Oakland 000 000 100—1 5 3
John and Munson; J.Johnson, Heaverlo (9) and Essian. W—John, 4-0. L—J.Johnson, 0-3.

Boston 010 002 000 001—4 9 4
Seattle 020 100 000 000—3 9 0
Renko, Burgmeier (7), Drago (8), Campbell (12) and Allenson, Montgomery (10); Jones, Montague (6), Rawley (10) and Stinson. W—Drago, 3-0. L—Rawley, 0-3. HRs—Boston, Yastrzemski (4). Seattle, Stinson (1).

NATIONAL LEAGUE

San Diego 000 000 010—1 6 1
Montreal 040 000 10x—5 12 0
Jones, Rasmussen (5), M.Lee (8) and Tenace; Grimsley and Carter. W—Grimsley, 2-0. L—Jones, 3-2. HRs—San Diego, Richards (1). Montreal, Valentine (1).

St. Louis 010 200 200 1—6 10 2
Atlanta 020 010 020 0—5 13 0
B.Forsch, S.Martinez (8), Littell (9), Schultz (10) and Simmons, Swisher (10); M.Mahler, Skok (8), Garber (9) and Murphy. W—Littell, 3-0. L—Garber, 1-2. HRs—St.Louis, Tyson (1), Simmons (4). Atlanta, Lum (1), Matthews (4).

Los Angeles 012 000 030 0—6 9 0
Philadelphia 005 100 000 1—7 10 0
Rau, Hough (3), Sutcliffe (7), Reuss (8) and Yeager; Kaat, Bird (3), McGraw (8), Reed (9) and Boone. W—Reed, 1-1. L— Reuss, 1-2. HR—Los Angeles, Cey (2). Philadelphia, Rose (1).

San Francisco 100 200 000— 3 6 1
New York 400 000 60x—10 8 2
Blue, Lavelle (7) and Hill; M.Scott, Bernard (6), Lockwood (8) and Stearns. W—M.Scott, 1-0. L—Blue, 4-1. HR—New York, Youngblood (2).

Pittsburgh 200 420 001—9 17 0
Cincinnati 100 000 001—2 10 0
D.Robinson and Ott; Pastore, Capilla (4), Tomlin (8) and Correll. W—D.Robinson, 2-1. L—Pastore, 0-2. HRs— Pittsburgh, Milner (4), Parker (2). Cincinnati, Morgan (2).

Associated Press

Dan Roundfield of the Hawks grabs a rebound in front of Wes Unseld of the Bullets in Atlanta's 107-103 NBA playoff victory.

Hawks Outscore Bullets To Stay Alive in Playoffs

LANDOVER, Md., April 25 (AP) — Terry Furlow came off defense to score 21 points last night in leading the Atlanta Hawks to a 107-103 victory over the Washington Bullets.

Furlow's two free throws with eight seconds remaining clinched the victory.

The triumph kept the Hawks alive in the National Basketball Association quarterfinal playoffs, which resume in Atlanta tomorrow night with Washington leading the best-of-seven series, 3-2.

Tom McMillen also scored 21 points in a reserve roll for the Hawks while Eddie Johnson had 19 and Dan Roundfield 18.

"There are not enough adjectives for me to describe what Furlow and McMillen did," said Atlanta's coach, Hubie Brown, who described the victory as the "most courageous" during his three years with the Hawks.

Washington, led by Elvin Hayes with 26 points and Bobby Dandridge with 24, rallied from a nine-point deficit in the final 6½ minutes and pulled to within 105-103 with 28 seconds left when Dandridge sank one of two free throws.

Hayes then tied Roundfield on an in-bounds pass and Washington gained possession when Roundfield was charged with an early tap on the jump ball.

But Dandridge, who has been the Washington hero throughout the series, missed a jumper. Tree Rollins rebounded for Atlanta and Tom Henderson fouled Furlow to set up the final points.

Moenchengladbach Beats MSV Duisburg

MOENCHENGLADBACH, West Germany, April 25 (AP) — Borussia Moenchengladbach reached the finals of the UEFA Cup soccer championships last night with a 4-1 triumph over MSV Duisburg.

Moenchengladbach will face either Hertha BSC Berlin or Roter Stern Belgrade in the final.

Rangers Oust the Flyers From NHL Playoffs, 8-3

PHILADELPHIA, April 25 (AP) — Walt Tkaczuk scored two goals and two assists last night as the New York Rangers beat the Philadelphia Flyers, 8-3, and advanced into the semifinal round of the National Hockey League playoffs.

The Rangers ousted the Flyers, four games to one, and open their best-of-seven semifinal series tomorrow night against the New York Islanders.

The series-clinching victory was not easy for the Rangers, who after building a 5-0 lead with 10:37 remaining in the game, gave up three goals as the Flyers threw everything at them but the bench. But Carol Vadnais and Ed Johnstone each scored in a one-minute span for the Rangers to cut short Philadelphia's late surge.

It was the sixth victory of the playoffs for the Rangers' goalie, John Davidson. In the five games against the Flyers, Davidson allowed just eight goals on 154 shots.

Ron Greschner opened the scoring for the Rangers on a power-play goal at 9:55 of the first period. The Rangers made it 2-0 at 13:26 on Tkaczuk's first goal. He took a pass from Dave Farrish at the Rangers' blue line and scored off a two-on-one break with Anders Hedberg. The Flyers' goalie, Wayne Stephenson, came out to play the break and Tkaczuk beat him with a 40-footer.

In the third period, Tkaczuk intercepted a pass off the Flyers' Rick MacLeish at the red line and scored at 2:03. Steve Vickers made it 4-0 at 4:13, when he scored after taking a pass from Tkaczuk.

At 7:01, the Rangers' Pat Hickey was penalized for holding and the desperate Flyers took Stephenson out of the goal and put six offensive players on the ice. The strategy backfired when, at 8:19, Ron Duguay scored into the empty net to make it 5-0.

Reggie Leach scored at 10:37 of the final period. The Flyers then returned Stephenson to the net, and less than two minutes later, Bob Dailey beat Davidson for Philadelphia's second goal to make it 5-2.

Buccaneers Get Austin

NEW YORK, April 25 (AP) — The New York Jets yesterday traded offensive lineman Darrell Austin, a four-year veteran, to the Tampa Bay Buccaneers for an eight-round draft choice in next week's National Football League draft of college players.

World Hockey Tournament

Russia Retains Title; Czechs Get 2d Place

By Samuel Abt

MOSCOW, April 25 (IHT) — The Soviet Union retained its World Ice Hockey Championship here tonight by crushing Canada, 9-2, and keeping a three-point lead with one game to play.

The two other medals were decided earlier in the day at the Luzhniki Sports Palace when Czechoslovakia defeated Sweden, 6-3. Czechoslovakia, which now leads Sweden by four points, finished second and the Swedes third.

Still without a victory or tie in the championship pool, Canada finished fourth. Despite the final games among the four teams on Friday, none of the standings can shift.

For the Russians, who have won all seven of their games so far, it was the second successive title, their seventh in this decade, and their 16th in the 25 years since they began playing in the World Championships.

The Russian players and officials were extremely pleased after the game. The World Championship is the point of their international season, as Viktor Tikhonov, the Soviet coach, emphasized after the victory in the Challenge Cup over the National Hockey League all-stars.

"The games against the NHL team were one of the steps in the training program for the World Championships," Tikhonov said. "That was an important stage but I would like to emphasize that it was just a stage."

The usually reserved Tikhonov was beaming tonight, praising "my boys for playing with a lot of willpower and inspiration."

He refused to agree with Marshall Johnston, the Canadian coach, who called the Russians "the best team I have ever seen." Tikhonov insisted that he couldn't, or wouldn't, say, but his broad smile betrayed his feelings about the Soviet machine.

Playing against an NHL team of less than all-stars tonight, the Russians had their power play humming. Four of the first seven Soviet goals came with a Canadian off the ice and the scorer and passer were different on all four goals, a sign of the Russians' depth.

Inexperienced and weary, the Canadians were just no match. They played a loose game and were hampered by many penalties as they sought to keep up with the Russians. Nobody has yet

The Czechs get the last chance on Friday, a day after the relegation pool finishes play and the only question left — whether the United States or West Germany finishes sixth — is answered.

After the first game, the Czechs were delighted with their second-place finish. Jan Starshy, the team's head coach, pointed out that nearly half his players were appearing in their first World Championships as Czechoslovakia decided to rebuild this year with an eye on the Olympic games next year.

Overcoming their slow start on the offense in this tournament, the Czechs have scored 16 goals in their last two games, including the six today.

The Swedes took an early lead, 1-0, fell behind, 2-1, came back to lead, 3-2, and then wilted. Both teams seemed tired after seven games in less than two weeks and, like everybody else here except the Soviet team, as if they wanted to go home.

Whalers Defeat Stingers to Win Series in WHA

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., April 25 (AP) — Goalie Al Smith withstood a last-minute barrage last night, preserving a 2-1 victory by the New England Whalers over the Cincinnati Stingers in the World Hockey Association playoffs.

The victory moves the Whalers into the semifinals in the Avco Cup playoffs.

Smith, who kicked out 33 shots in his first start of the playoffs, stopped a tip-in bid by Rod Shutt and a 10-foot blast by Jamie Hislop in the closing 20 seconds as Cincinnati pulled its goalie in favor of an added attacker.

The winning goal was scored with 17 seconds left in the second period as Blaine Stoughton took a feed from defenseman Gordie Roberts and slapped in a six-footer to break the 1-1 deadlock.

The defeat puts the Stingers out of business. The Cincinnati club was not included in the National Hockey League expansion that will bring four WHA clubs into the older league next year.

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Fears of Militarism Complicate Issue

To Sell or Not to Sell — West Germany Debates Arms

By Harry Trimborn

BONN, April 27 — China would like to buy West Germany's Leopard 2 main battle tanks, which many experts consider the best in the world. It will not get them.

But Peru and Venezuela are buying two submarines each from a West German shipyard. Iraq is building 360 HOT anti-tank missile systems, which are manufactured jointly by France and West Germany. And Egypt is being allowed to produce under license the Alpha Jet trainer-light strike aircraft, another joint French-German venture.

These are some of the elements in a little-publicized controvery over a highly sensitive issue — the sale of German arms abroad. The matter is particularly sensitive in West Germany, where any suggestion of militarism is frowned on by a people with clear memories of Adolf Hitler and the Nazi era. It has stirred vigorous debate in political circles.

Restrictive Law

At the core of the controversy is the 1961 *Kriegswaffenkontrollgesetz* — war weapons control law — one of the world's most restrictive laws dealing with the sale of weapons to foreign customers, and its application under the government's ban on selling weapons in areas of tension.

Adding to the controversy is the refusal by Chancellor Helmut Schmidt's socialist-liberal coalition government of Social Democrats and Free Democrats to sell certain weapons to authoritarian governments that could use them to suppress popular uprisings.

The government's policy is being attacked by the opposition Christian Democratic Union and by arms manufacturers and their employees. The industry is concerned about shutdowns and unemployment. The Christian Democrats criticize the policy as harmful to world peace and the national interest.

"We are not opposed to restrictions on foreign arms sales," said Carl Damm, a Christian Democrat and member of the Defense Committee in the Bundestag, the lower house of Parliament. "The law, after all, was promulgated while we were in power. But the government's policy in implementing it is crazy and full of contradictions."

Seventh Arms Supplier

The policy represents a reaction to the days of Nazi militarism and the so-called merchants of death — for example, the giant Krupp industrial complex, which sold weapons to anyone with the money to pay for them. As a result of the policy, West Germany, despite its large industrial capacity and the reputed high quality of its military hardware, ranks only seventh among the dozen or so major arms suppliers to the Third World.

The Schmidt government has no intention of giving in to the pressure and loosening the restrictions on arms sales. On the contrary, the government said in a recent statement that it will increase its support for international efforts to restrict the arms trade.

The government plans to resist Christian Democratic efforts in the parliament to ease arms sales restrictions. One such measure would exempt foreign subsidiaries of West German arms makers from control by the Bonn government.

In a parallel move, shop stewards among the arms industry's 200,000 workers suggested recently that West Germany follow the nonrestrictive arms sales policies of Britain and France. The stewards were promptly disciplined by union officials.

No Effect on NATO

The controversy does not affect sales to West Germany's 14 partners in NATO or sales to friendly, democratic arms purchasers outside the alliance, such as Ireland, Austria, Sweden, Switzerland, Spain, Japan, Australia and New Zealand. Mainly at issue are sales to Third World countries.

Critics attack the West German government's 14-year-old policy of banning arms sales to areas of tension, a policy that has resulted in West Germany refusing to sell weapons directly to Israel and other countries in the Middle East.

The ban was imposed in 1964 after the Egyptians learned of a secret deal between the late Chancellor Konrad Adenauer and the late Israeli Prime Minister David Ben-Gurion to transfer to Israel U.S. weapons in Germany's possession. The incident prompted Egypt and nine other Arab states to break relations with West Germany and to recognize East Germany.

There were other secret arms deals in the 1960s that have recently come to light. These involved sales to Rhodesia and South Africa, both now under a West German arms boycott, and to both sides in the Nigerian civil war.

Area of Tension

Bonn's arms control law contains no definition of "area of tension." Each case is considered by the *Bundessicherheitsrat* — the federal security council — which consists of the chancellor and the ministers of defense, interior, foreign affairs, finance and economic. The council also considers such factors as the political implications of a sale and its effect on NATO and West Germany.

Thus, Bonn is not willing to sell Leopard tanks or other hardware to China, even without the Chinese-Vietnamese war. Such sales would infuriate the Soviet Union at a time when Bonn is eager to maintain good relations. This has not prevented Bonn from negotiating multibillion-dollar deals with Peking to promote China's industrial development, which in turn could promote China's production.

Despite the restrictions, West German arms continue to filter into areas of tension by what Mr. Damm calls the back door. This is made possible by the increasing practice in Europe of joint weapons production to cut defense costs. Joint production explains why Iraq, one of the most radical of the Arab states opposing Israel, is getting the French-German HOT anti-tank missiles, and why Egypt, in a deal concluded before the Israeli-Egyptian peace agreement, will produce the French-German Alpha Jet under license.

According to an official of the Economics Ministry, which provides the required export license for foreign weapon sales, Bonn has no say in what the co-producer does with its share of the weapons manufactured jointly with West Germany.

Domestically, critics argue for expanded arms sales in the Third World as a means of sustaining West Germany's arms industry. "There are simply not enough orders from our own armed forces and from NATO and a few selected other countries to sustain such an industry," Mr. Damm said. "If an arms factory is forced to shut down because of a lack of orders, its employees will scatter to other fields."

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Iran Cancels Sub Order

HANNOVER, West Germany, April 27 (Reuters) — Iran has canceled a billion-mark ($526 million) order for six submarines from West Germany, the state-owned Salzgitter AG said today.

A company official said that Salzgitter's shipbuilding subsidiary Howaldts-Werke Deutsche Werft AG had already begun construction work on the 209-class submarines. He said that Salzgitter AG would negotiate compensatory payments with Iran.

Would Be a First for West

Russia Bids Frenchman Join Space Flight

From Agency Dispatches

MOSCOW, April 27 — President Leonid Brezhnev proposed today that a Frenchman should be the first Westerner to be launched into space in a Soviet craft.

A French spokesman said that visiting French President Valery Giscard d'Estaing responded to the proposal in a positive spirit. Officials said that Mr. Brezhnev made the suggestion during a first full round of talks with Mr. Giscard d'Estaing.

Paris and Moscow have joined forces in space-related programs before, including Soviet launchings of French satellites. The current Salyut-6 orbital space station carries French research equipment.

During the first French-Soviet summit in 1966, Charles de Gaulle was the first Western leader to visit the Soviet Baikonur space center and watch a rocket launch.

French sources here said that no final decision had been made on Mr. Brezhnev's proposal, but that it would be studied seriously.

A Czechoslovak, a Pole, an East German and a Bulgarian have participated with Soviet teams in space missions. In 1975, U.S. Apollo and Soviet Soyuz craft linked up in the first East-West manned space venture.

A Soviet spokesman said that today's talks concentrated on bilateral issues, while touching on detente. " 'Our two countries are at the source of detente,' " Mr. Brezhnev was quoted as saying. Mr. Brezhnev and Mr. Giscard d'Estaing met later in the day to discuss disarmament.

Mr. Giscard d'Estaing, who arrived yesterday, will conclude his visit tomorrow. At a Kremlin banquet last night, Mr. Brezhnev attacked China's recent invasion of Vietnam, and Mr. Giscard d'Estaing thanked his hosts for "the restraint shown by the Soviet Union during the recent events in Southeast Asia."

Zaire Orders German Firm To Halt Its Rocket Testing

By John Vinocur

BONN, April 27 (NYT) — The government of Zaire renounced today parts of a contract with a West German rocket company whose vague aims and virtually sovereign control of 39,000 square miles of Zairian territory had led to charges that a secret Western rocket base had been set up in the heart of Africa.

A spokesman for the Zairian Embassy here said that the firm, OTRAG, an acronym for Orbital Transport and Raketen AG, was directed to halt its experimental and rocket-launching activities.

[In Kinshasa, the government confirmed today that it had canceled its agreement with OTRAG, the Associated Press reported. A spokesman said that the decision to end the agreement unilaterally was made yesterday by Zairian President Mobutu Sese Seko. The spokesman gave no explanation, but a Zaire Embassy spokesman in Brussels said the aim was to improve relations with Angola.] The presence of the firm in Shaba Province, where it carried out tests on what it said were low-cost launch vehicles for communications and other satellites, had become a major source of embarrassment for the West German government.

French Action Sought

A Cabinet-level informant, who expressed satisfaction with the decision in Kinshasa, said that a number of African leaders and Soviet President Leonid Brezhnev had brought up OTRAG in conversations with Chancellor Helmut Schmidt. The chancellor, in turn, according to the source, asked President Valery Giscard d'Estaing of France to intervene on the matter with President Mobutu.

A spokesman for OTRAG, whose chairman is Kurt Debus, a former director of the National Aeronautics and Space Administration center in Cape Canaveral, Fla., said that the company had not received any official communication from the Zairian government. He said, however, that "the political climate has become difficult recently and we have looked to other solutions outside Zaire."

Both the spokesman for OTRAG and the Zairian Embassy stressed that the rockets being tested have no military character. But the tests have upset the neighboring countries of Angola, Tanzania and Zambia and have served as the basis for a major Soviet propaganda drive. The Russians contended that the area was a testing ground for military rockets threatening "progressive nations" in Africa.

The concern about the testing area was exacerbated by an article in Penthouse magazine last spring in which Tad Szulc, a freelance writer, said that the U.S. and West German intelligence agencies were using the base to test ballistic missiles. The sources for the article were given as highly reliable informants in Washington and Western Europe.

Official Denials

The story was officially denied in Washington and Bonn. Yet it so irritated the government here that its press office last summer briefly considered setting up a trip to Zaire for correspondents to verify the innocuousness of the testing area.

As described by OTRAG officials, the firm's contract with Zaire, which was to run until the year 2000, gave virtual diplomatic immunity to company employees in the test area — equivalent to about half the territory of West Germany — excluded all aircraft except its own and those belonging to the Zaire government from flying over the area, deferred all rental payments until next year, and provided Zaire with 5 percent of revenue from eventual sales.

The company is described as having 600 shareholders. Its announced plans were to build and launch by 1981 a vehicle that could put communications and other satellites in geostationary, or low-earth, orbits for substantially less than the cost of vehicles now in use or in development. The plan was to incorporate components sold commerically to keep costs down.

A rocket with two modules was successfully launched, OTRAG said, in May, 1977, and traveled 65,600 feet. The first orbital insertion was planned for this year, but two subsequent launches failed. OTRAG said that it originally planned to launch commercial satellites early in the 1980s.

Thousands Show Support For Moderate Ayatollah

(Continued from Page 1)

representatives of political and religious organizations in oil-producing Khuzistan Province held a news conference in Tehran yesterday and demanded autonomy for the area's 3 million Arabs. They asked for the right to elect officials, revive Arab culture and have children receive their education in Arabic at government schools.

Amnesty Proposed

Meanwhile, after two months of secret trials and executions, the revolutionary government yesterday proposed a limited amnesty for the remaining former officials of Shah *Mohammed Reza Pahlavi's regime.*

Justice Minister Assadollah Mobasheri submitted the draft of an amnesty declaration to the Revolutionary Council, the ruling unit of Moslem priests and civilians led by Ayatollah Khomeini. A government spokesman said the proposal will require Ayatollah Khomeini's personal approval.

Ayatollah Khomeini has canceled all public engagements for the next week because of fatigue, radio reports said today. The 78-year-old leader has set aside his schedule for health reasons several times since returning from exile in February. As Iran's highest political and spiritual authority, he has to deal personally with a host of problems and receive many delegations that come to see him in Qom.

Earlier today, Ayatollah Khomeini urged representatives of the country's oil workers to carry on the Islamic revolution even if one of his children or himself were assassinated.

It was believed to be the first time that Ayatollah Khomeini has referred to an assassination of himself or members of his family in the many speeches he has made since returning to Iran.

"If one of my children is assassinated or if I am assassinated, you must realize that our movement is not dependent on individuals and that it must go on," the radio quoted him as saying to the workers at his Qom headquarters.

In another development, the Palestine Liberation Organization was reported to have assigned a special squad to kidnap the shah, who is in the Bahamas, and return him to Iran for trial on charges of treason.

The Iranian magazine Javan this week quoted Hani as Hassan, a close adviser to PLO chief Yasser Arafat and the organization's representative in Iran, as saying that Mr. Arafat himself had ordered the operation.

"We hope we will have the honor of making the arrest of the shah," Mr. Hassan told the weekly. "This is one of the repeated requests which Arafat has made of our specialized squads. The shah's arrest is one of the most important wishes of Ayatollah Khomeini."

He did not say how the operation would be carried out, although he said the fact that the shah had left Morocco "makes our task more difficult." The shah fled Iran Jan. 16, almost a month before Ayatollah Khomeini's uprising finally toppled the monarchy, and traveled to Egypt and Morocco before settling temporarily in the Bahamas.

Nubians Quit Stronghold

(Continued from Page 1)

since the Amin regime crumbled two weeks ago and Marshal Amin fled, missionaries and diplomats said.

Missionaries said that an execution squad from Marshal Amin's secret police — known as the State Research Center — is touring northern areas of Uganda with lists of politicians, priests, teachers and businessmen who are to be killed. Hundreds reportedly have been slaughtered by the death squads.

Deep concern has been expressed for the well-being of 700 or so white missionaries, about 100 of them Americans, working in the Ugandan countryside. Most have not been heard from in a month. Both the U.S. and British governments have said for several years that they could not guarantee the safety of their citizens in Uganda.

In the eastern towns of Tororo and Busia, hundreds of civilians, including women and children, have been killed. In Jinja, witnesses said, 130 to 200 persons, including an Anglican bishop, were killed in a single massacre a week ago. The military commander who ordered their deaths, Mohammad Sebbi, tried later to sneak away in civilian clothes but was caught Monday, dragged through the streets and beaten to death by townspeople.

Missionaries who have been reliable sources in the past said that a document was found in the State Research Center's Kampala headquarters detailing plans by Marshal Amin to exterminate all Catholics in Uganda. The document reportedly has been turned over to the Tanzanian military command in Uganda.

"Nothing would surprise me," Mr. Mbogo said. "After what Uganda went through under Amin, there is simply nothing that could happen that would be too terrible to believe."

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2 German Protesters Seek Dutch Asylum

THE HAGUE, April 27 (Reuters) — Two West Germans sentenced to jail for rioting at the site of a planned nuclear power station in Grohnde, West Germany, have asked for political asylum in the Netherlands, their lawyer said today. Karl Winter and Helmuth Oldefest said that the offenses were political, he added.

The two men arrived in the Netherlands two weeks ago after they were ordered to begin their prison sentences on May 1. The Dutch Justice Ministry said that West Germany has not asked for their extradition.

John Deery, left, the first of the IRA's "dirty prisoners" to be released, is shown during a press conference recently. At right is Gerry Adams of Sinn Fein, the IRA's political wing.

Associated Press

IRA Inmate Freed, Says 'Dirty Protest' Continues

BELFAST, April 27 (UPI) — The first Irish Republican Army inmate released from Belfast's Maze prison H block, where prisoners have refused to wear prison clothes or wash, said yesterday that the men he left behind were determined to serve out their terms naked and soiled in their own excrement.

"Morale is very high. The men inside H block are determined not to be broken by the British government," said John Deery, 27, who served two years.

Mr. Deery was the first to be released of 400 IRA gunmen and bombers in the top-security H block, who reject prison discipline in a campaign to be given the status of political, rather than criminal, prisoners.

H-block prisoners have vowed to go naked, unwashed and soiled with their own excrement in bare cells whose furniture their demands are met and they receive political status.

About 1,000 IRA prisoners in the jail have been abiding by all the jail regulations imposed.

The condition of the "dirty protest" prisoners has sparked demonstrations and widespread sympathy among IRA supporters in Ireland and the United States. The British government says the squalor in which they live is self-imposed.

Mr. Deery, who said that he was given a forcible bath by prison officers before being released, was taken to a news conference by members of Sinn Fein, the IRA's political wing.

S. Africa Said to Offer Aid to Rhodesia

(Continued from Page 1)

that there has been a shift of thinking since Mr. Botha succeeded Prime Minister John Vorster six months ago and that South Africa is prepared to accept the economic sanctions threatened by the West if it fails to assist in the establishment of authentic black governments on its borders.

The South African strategy, as understood here, would be to establish a defense perimeter stretching from the mouth of the Kunene River on South-West Africa's northern border running east along the Caprivi Strip to the point where South-West Africa and Rhodesia meet. From there, it would follow the Zambesi River along Rhodesia's northern flank, forming a 1,500-mile barrier between militant black states to the north and the three countries in the region — Rhodesia, South-West Africa and South Africa — with substantial white minorities.

South African appears to believe that its interests would be better served by forming an alliance with moderate or conservative black governments in Rhodesia and South-West Africa, even in face of economic sanctions, than by acceding to Western settlement plans that could install militant black governments dedicated to the overthrow of white rule in South Africa itself.

Bishop Muzorewa, who won a sweeping victory in the general election called by the Salisbury government last week, has made it plain that he would welcome South African aid. Shortly before the election, in which he won 51 of the 72 black seats in the new assembly, he said that "we will take help from anyone who can help us as long as it is in the interest of our country."

At his victory news conference, he added, "We don't differentiate our neighbors on the color of their skins. We will regard them as enemies or friends according to their attitude toward us. If they are good neighbors, then they are our neighbors, whether they are black or white."

In the discussion today, the senior Rhodesian official implied that the new government would wait to see whether Western nations recognized it before committing itself deeply to South Africa.

"We don't want to be a dominion of South Africa, but if we are going to be rebuffed by the rest of the world we will have no choice," he said. He added that the South African offer of arms and financial assistance, which he said could be massive, would radically alter the balance in the guerrilla war here.

He acknowledged that the cost of fighting the guerrillas of the Patriotic Front, now close to $1.5 million a day, had virtually bankrupted the country and that money to buy weapons on the black market in Europe and Arab countries was scarce.

If South Africa made a major commitment here, it would be a startling departure from the policy followed under Mr. Vorster. Although South Africa has made it possible for Rhodesia to survive by keeping open the trade routes linking the two countries, it has never supplied more than a relatively small proportion of the arms and ammunition needed for the war. And it has often been "legalistic," as officials here say, about selling or trans-shipping other items in defiance of UN sanctions.

It was no secret that Mr. Vorster and Mr. Smith had an uneasy relationship, especially after Mr. Vorster acceded to demands by former U.S. Secretary of State Henry Kissinger and obliged Mr. Smith to accept the principle of black majority rule in 1976.

S. Africa May Cut Precious Mineral Exports to U.S.

CAPE TOWN, April 27 (AP) — South Africa's minister of labor and mines warned today that his country might halt experts of important minerals to the United States if it expands restrictions on trade with South Africa.

"I am not trying to threaten anyone. South Africa will always fulfill any contract we might enter in to. But we mist not be forced to do what we don't want to do," S.P. Botha said in Parliament.

South Africa leads the Western world in production of gold, platinum and many other precious metals. It also is a major uranium producer.

Mr. Botha said South Africa was more important to the United States than that country is to South Africa. He said South Africa's mineral resources would become as important to the world as Mideast oil. South Africa, he said, should develop a mineral strategy.

In an apparent reference to the Arab oil embargo, he said South Africa had always been a reliable supplier. But he added that the United States did not appreciate his country's good faith.

4 Soviet Jews Leave for Israel

MOSCOW, April 27 (Reuters) — Four Soviet Jews who spent more than eight years in prison and labor camps for their part in a hijacking attempt in 1970 left today for Vienna on their way to Israel.

Wolf Zalmanson, Leib Knokh, Boris Penson and Anatoli Altman left by train from Riga, the Latvian capital. They were among 12 persons arrested at Leningrad's airport as they allegedly prepared to hijack a plane to Sweden in 1970.

Mr. Zalmanson said that Hillel Butman, who was sentenced on charges related to the hijacking attempt and also was released last week, had already left for Israel.

Panama Leader in Spain

MADRID, April 27 (AP) — President and Mrs. Aristides Royo of Panama arrived here today for a weeklong visit.

Callaghan Push Continues Despite Local Organizers

(Continued from Page 1)

swer to a question or two and cheery calls of "All the best."

The prime minister ended up in another supermarket, and he seized the occasion to make a political point. The Price Commission had "stepped in today," he said to the cameras and microphones, "and said to the bakers, 'No, you can't raise your prices until we've finished investigating your profit margins.' Vote Tory and you'll lose the Price Commission and the price of bread will go up again."

The whole afternoon tour exemplified one of the prime minister's toughest problems: the ineptitude of the Labor Party organization. It was an important tour. Each of the places he visited was represented by a Labor MP threatened by defeat, and one of them, Michael Noble, won last time by a mere 203 votes.

But the visit to Rawtenstall, in Mr. Noble's constituency, was not heralded by a single poster. The visit to Bury was a candidate's nightmare, with a feeble public-address system and a platform so low that many in the crowd could not see Mr. Callaghan. It could have been held inside instead of outside the shopping center, but apparently no one remembered that it rains in Britain in April.

Missed Broadcasts

Finally, the point about prices also missed the television broadcasts; it came too late in the day. Mrs. Thatcher's managers, however gimmicky their ideas, do not make mistakes like that.

"You wonder sometimes," said a friend of Mr. Callaghan, "whose side the Labor organizers are really on."

The British press has been as unkind to Mr. Callaghan's campaign as it has to Mrs. Thatcher's. She is attacked for lack of substance, he for not working very hard.

But if Mrs. Thatcher has outcampaigned Mr. Callaghan, even though she started later, more and more voters are telling the pollsters that they prefer him to her, regardless of their party preferences. Perhaps the British simply like uncles better than schoolmistresses.

Question Angers Callaghan

LONDON, April 27 (AP) — Mr. Callaghan protested angrily yesterday about what he called "a dirty question" from a reporter about the appointment of his son-in-law, Peter Jay, as British ambassador to Washington.

The importance of the family in society had been a main topic at a Callaghan press conference here.

Paul Johnson, a former staunch Labor supporter but now writing for the independent rightist Daily Mail, asked whether it was Mr. Callaghan's concern for the family that led him to appoint his son-in-law as ambassador to the United States.

Mr. Callaghan's normally relaxed mood changed. "Have you got any more dirty questions you want to ask?" he stormed at Mr. Johnson. "You know perfectly well I did not send my son-in-law to Washington."

Foreign Secretary David Owen had decided he wanted Mr. Jay in Washington, Mr. Callaghan said. His own first reaction had been unfavorable, but after Mr. Owen had insisted that Mr. Jay was the best man for the job, Mr. Callaghan said, "I told the foreign secretary, If you insist, I will not veto it — so Mr. Jay went on his merits."

Shutdown Made At Nuclear Plant In Pennsylvania

HARRISBURG, Pa., April 27 (UPI) — The U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission said that the Three Mile Island nuclear power plant was shut today, 30 days after an accident there threatened a catastrophe.

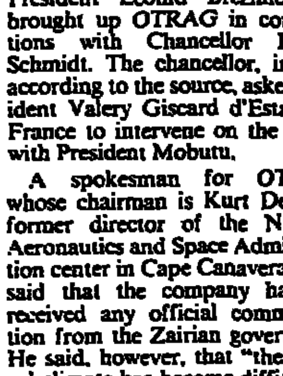
The shutdown occurred five days before the target date set earlier this week. A commission spokesman said that the shutdown procedure was begun ahead of schedule because of the failure of an instrument panel. The panel was an indicator of conditions in the pump cooling system for the reactor's core.

"The water is circulating naturally [in the reactor] without the use of a pump," the spokesman said. A commission official said earlier that natural circulation would be the equivalent of a cold shutdown of the reactor.

Plants to Close

WASHINGTON, April 27 (AP) — Nuclear power plants designed by Babcock & Wilcox Co., which built the striken Three Mile Island unit, will be closed by their operators for safety improvements, a commission official said today.

Harold Denton, director of nuclear reactor regulation for the commission, said that the utility companies operating the plants had volunteered to shut them to conduct safety analyses, make modifications, prepare new emergency procedures and improve the training of plant operators.



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